

THE *Country* GUIDE

CANADA'S NATIONAL FARM MONTHLY

Fall
Market Outlook

AGRICULTURE
AND THE ECM

Cakes
for Christmas

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA LIBRARY X
PERIODICALS LEFT
EDMONTON ALTA 357
62 11320007 RC

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA
OCT251962
LIBRARY



BREEDING FOR RED MEAT—see story in this issue.

OBER 196



All from a single basic recipe:

① White ② Marble ③ Nut ④ Cherry Coconut ⑤ Orange ⑥ Spice

Robin Hood is the original Pre-Sifted Flour—so fine, so pure, it needs no sifting ever.

No other flour in Canada can match it, or the baking it gives you.

And that's a promise, not a boast. Everything you bake with Robin Hood All-Purpose Flour is backed by our famous guarantee, "better baking results than with any other flour—or your money back."

Recipe Book: 60 grand recipes for cakes, breads, and pastries of all kinds, especially made for better baking success. Send 10¢ to Robin Hood Flour Co., Box 690, Quebec.



BASIC 2-EGG WHITE CAKE

1 1/4 cups Robin Hood
Pre-Sifted Flour.
2 1/2 tps baking powder.
1/2 tsp. salt.
1/2 cup shortening
(part butter).
1 cup sugar.
1/2 tsp. vanilla.
2 eggs.
1 cup milk.

PREHEAT oven 350°F for square cake, 375°F for layers. Grease and lightly flour 8" x 8" x 2" pan, or two 8" layer pans. Measure flour, baking powder, salt. Stir to blend. Cream shortening. Add sugar gradually, mixing until creamy. Add vanilla. Add eggs singly, beating well after each. Starting and ending with dry ingredients, add them alternately with milk. Beat well after each. Spread evenly in pans. Bake square cake 45-50 minutes, layers 25-30 minutes. Let stand in tin 10-15 minutes. Turn out on racks. Cool.

VARIATIONS

MARBLE—blend 1 sq melted unsweetened chocolate with 1 Tbsp sugar, 2 Tbsp water, 1/4 tsp soda. Add to 1/4 of batter. Alternate mixtures in pan. Cut zigzags through batters with knife. **NUT**—fold 1/2 cup chopped nuts into finished batter. **CHERRY COCONUT**—fold in 1/4 cup chopped maraschino cherries, 1/2 cup chopped coconut. **ORANGE**—add 2 Tbsp grated orange rind to creamed mixture. Use 1/2 orange juice, 1/2 milk in place of 1 cup milk. **SPICE**—add 1 tsp cinnamon, 1/2 tsp allspice to dry ingredients.

THE Country GUIDE

Incorporating The Nor'West Farmer and Farm and Home

CANADA'S NATIONAL FARM MONTHLY

Editor: LORNE HURD

Associate Editor: RICHARD COBB

Field Editors:

CLIFF FAULKNER, Western Canada
DON BARON, Eastern Canada

Home and Family Section

Associate Editors:

ELVA FLETCHER
GWEN LESLIE

In This Issue

EXTRA FORECAST: This month we present a special edition of our Market Outlook, which normally appears only in January. Contributing to this "extra" are three top Canadian agricultural writers—Frank Jacobs, John Clark and Don Baron—see pages 11, 12, and 53.

FATHER TO SON. Lloyd McKinney's elder son has bought into a partnership on the family farm, and the second son may do the same. Richard Cobb explains their scheme on page 19.

YOU COULDN'T DO IT if you didn't enjoy it, Mrs. George Gibb says of the sale end of their "Seed to Sale" farm business. Read Gwen Leslie's story on page 40.



Clark



Jacobs



Baron

Features

Fall Market Outlook—by Frank Jacobs, Don Baron, John Clark	11
Breeding for Red Meat—by Cliff Faulkner	13
Ranching in the Maritimes—by Don Baron	15
Agriculture and the ECM—by Norman L. Goodland	17
Father and Son Make a Deal—by Richard Cobb	19

News and Views

Weather Forecast	4	What's Happening	8
Editorials	6	Farm Organizations	50
Guideposts	7	Letters	52

Farm Practice

Livestock	21	Horticulture	25
P.E.I. Swinemen Try Large Whites		Be Sure of Next Year's Roses	
Dairying	23	Workshop	25
Tips for Stall Barns		Farm Mechanics	26
Poultry	23	How about Hardsurfacing?	
Pecking Is Not That Simple		What's New	32
Soils and Crops	24		
Temporary Grain Storage			

Short Features

Let's Think it Over	36	Rural Route Letter	54
---------------------	----	--------------------	----

Fiction

A Mixed Catch—by John S. Crawford	33
-----------------------------------	----

Home and Family

Harvest Supper—by Elva Fletcher	39	Boy and Girl	46
From Seed to Sale—by Gwen Leslie	40	Handicrafts: Gifts to Make	48
Fashion Forecast	41	Young People	49
Season for Separates (patterns)	43		
In the Kitchen: Cakes for Christmas	44		

COVER: Yearling bull goes on the scales at the McIntyre Ranch, Magrath, Alta. See "Breeding for Red Meat," page 13.

—Cliff Faulkner photo

Contents of this publication are copyrighted and may only be reproduced with the permission of the editor.

Printed and Published by The Public Press Ltd.

President and Publisher: R. C. BROWN

General Manager: J. S. KYLE

Director of Advertising: R. J. HORTON

Advertising Sales Manager: D. A. LOGAN

Circulation Manager: R. W. McGUIRE

Subscription rate in Canada—50¢ one year, \$1 two years, \$2 five years, \$3 eight years. Outside Canada—\$1 per year. Single copies 15¢. Authorized as second class mail by the Post Office Department, Ottawa, and for payment of postage in cash. Postmasters return Forms 29B and 67B to:

1760 Ellice Avenue, Winnipeg 21, Manitoba.

Serving Canadian Farmers Since 1882



Need anything in this line?

If a new truck or tractor — or both — would lighten your workload and increase your farm's efficiency, your Bank of Montreal manager is a good man to see.

For purchases that mean profits, a B of M Farm Improvement Loan is often the best means of getting the required equipment working for you in short order. If your proposition is sound, there's money for you at the B of M for any type of farm equipment . . . at low cost and on terms suited to your income.

So why not put that new truck, disc harrow or side rake to work soon — see your nearest B of M branch today!



BANK OF MONTREAL

Canada's First Bank

WORKING WITH CANADIANS IN EVERY WALK OF LIFE SINCE 1817

0338



Formula of Champions



PALATABLE... your livestock will know. Dealers serving you in B.C., Alta., Sask. and Man.

CONTINENTAL SUPERIOR FEEDS LTD.
CALGARY ALTA.

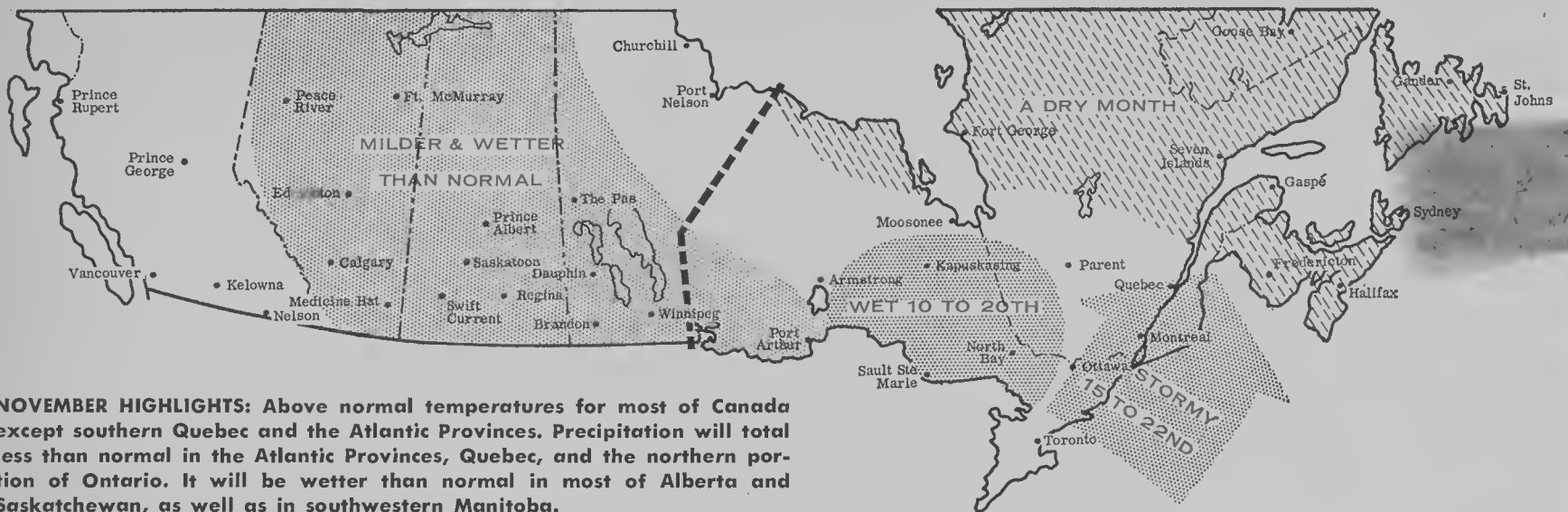


LIQUID CORN AND CALLUS REMOVER

with Phenylum®

is GUARANTEED to work or your money back.

THE **KENDALL COMPANY**
(CANADA) LIMITED
BAUER & BLACK DIVISION



NOVEMBER HIGHLIGHTS: Above normal temperatures for most of Canada except southern Quebec and the Atlantic Provinces. Precipitation will total less than normal in the Atlantic Provinces, Quebec, and the northern portion of Ontario. It will be wetter than normal in most of Alberta and Saskatchewan, as well as in southwestern Manitoba.

NOVEMBER 1962

(Allow a day or two either way in using this forecast. It should be 75 per cent right for your area, but not necessarily for your farm.—ed.)

Alberta

- 1st week 1-3:** Cool on 1st, followed by warming trend on 2nd and 3rd. Skies generally fair.
- 2nd week 4-10:** Milder weather through 4th, giving way to cold air over-spreading province from 7th to 9th. Snow or rain indicated for 4th in most locations; mostly sunny balance of week.
- 3rd week 11-17:** Mostly mild but unsettled. After cool temperature on 11th, comparatively mild through end of week. Snow on 11th changing to rain in south on 12th. Snow or rain likely on 16th.
- 4th week 18-24:** Snow indicated on 18th. Windy with snow at most locations on 22nd. Interval will begin and end with day or two of mild weather; quite cold conditions at mid-week.
- 5th week 25-30:** Cloudy with snow on 25th and 26th. Mild November temperatures on 25th will change rapidly as colder Arctic air advances on 28th. Clearing skies for balance of week.

Saskatchewan

- 1st week 1-3:** Rather cold with generally fair skies—good period for outdoor farm work.
- 2nd week 4-10:** First half of week will bring snow; moderate to heavy on 5th. Arctic air with mostly sunny skies can be expected to highlight the weather for balance of week.
- 3rd week 11-17:** Unsettled weather for several days during week, with light precipitation on 11th, 12th, 14th, and 16th. Only milder interval will extend from 12th to 15th.
- 4th week 18-24:** Mostly sunny on 18th, showers on 19th, snow on 20th, unsettled on 22nd. Seasonal temperatures will start and end week; 3-day interruption of cold from 20th to 22nd.
- 5th week 25-30:** Storms through region will produce general snow on 26th and 27th. Drop in temperature on 28th, with cold air persisting through 29th. Mostly sunny during last half of week.

Manitoba

- 1st week 1-3:** Cloudy, unsettled, and cold on 1st; sunny with seasonal temperatures by 3rd.
- 2nd week 4-10:** First half of week frequently unsettled; more general precipitation on 5th. After seasonal temperatures (40's) through 6th, a return to colder Arctic air for balance of week.
- 3rd week 11-17:** Unsettled and mild through 15th, chance of occasional light showers. On 16th and 17th, more important storms, with some snow likely as temperatures drop to colder levels.
- 4th week 18-24:** Fair to partly cloudy most of week; some light precipitation mid-week. Cold air will move over for brief interval on 21st and 22nd, followed by moderating trend.
- 5th week 25-30:** Milder November temperatures on 25th, gradually giving way to Arctic air during last three days. Cloudy skies and some light precipitation on 26th and 27th during this last week.

Ontario

- 1st week 1-3:** Some rain on 1st and 2nd; windy in Lakes area. Cold on 2nd and 3rd.
- 2nd week 4-10:** Generally fair skies; unsettled weather in southeast sections on 6th and 7th. Seasonal to mild during first half of week, followed by cold outbreak lasting into week end.
- 3rd week 11-17:** One storm will bring rain or snow to most locations from 12th to 14th; more important storms during week end. First part will bring seasonal temperatures; colder around 14th.
- 4th week 18-24:** Important storminess with moderate amounts of precipitation can be expected to last into mid-week, with colder and drier air overspreading the province on the 21st.
- 5th week 25-30:** With the exception of 29th, skies will be fair to partly cloudy the entire week, with mild to seasonal temperatures the rule. Ideal week for outdoor activity.

Quebec

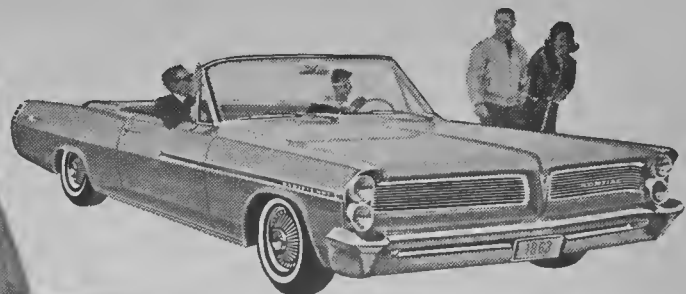
- 1st week 1-3:** Seasonal temperatures; brief period of clouds; some scattered rain mainly on 2nd.
- 2nd week 4-10:** Fair skies will give way to increasing cloud, snow and rain on 7th and 8th, clearing on 9th. Cool weather into mid-week, with cold Arctic air moving in after 7th.
- 3rd week 11-17:** Sunny on 11th and 12th; showers on 13th and 14th. More precipitation on 15th, improving on 16th and 17th. Temperatures in high 40's into mid-week; much colder on 16th.
- 4th week 18-24:** Milder air will last through 21st; then colder. General storminess indicated from 18th to 21st, with unsettled conditions expected to be returning again on 24th.
- 5th week 25-30:** The forecast is for mild to seasonal weather throughout the entire week, with some storminess expected to show up on the 27th and 28th of this final period of November.

Atlantic Provinces

- 1st week 1-3:** Mild and sunny on 1st; rain on 2nd and 3rd, heavy amounts likely.
- 2nd week 4-10:** Skies will clear early in week before a new storm moves through between the 6th and 8th. This will be followed by cold weather due to arrive over the week end.
- 3rd week 11-17:** Cold weather will break after 11th. Between 13th and 15th, afternoon temperatures will climb into 50's everywhere. Rain can be expected in most places on 15th-16th.
- 4th week 18-24:** Stormy with rain and snow on several days between 18th and 22nd. Cloudiness will maintain seasonable temperatures on most days, except turning colder at end of week.
- 5th week 25-30:** Except for chance of light precipitation about 27th, this will be a generally dry interval. It will be cold early in week but last few days of November will be relatively mild.



PARISIENNE SPORT COUPE



PARISIENNE CONVERTIBLE



Here's what the other '63's wish they looked like!



LAURENTIAN FOUR DOOR SEDAN

*Pampers
your pride...*

**Performs
with a plus!**

Pontiac's come up with another beauty! It's your year to go UP with Pontiac!

There's Pontiac's all-new headlight arrangement that accentuates the handsome new grille; its sweeping lines that put Pontiac way ahead in styling. And there are 33 strikingly stylish models in 9 series. A full range of energy-brimming engines: 6 or V8. A choice of five transmissions. The ride — the most relaxing

you can get. The comfort inside? Partly Body by Fisher plus a long list of luxury items—and they're all standard. There are new economy features, too. Example: rust-resistant rocker panels and muffler, plus self-adjusting brakes. See the car the other '63's wish they looked like... Pontiac, at your Pontiac dealer's now.

Whitewall tires optional at extra cost.

A GENERAL MOTORS VALUE

'63 PONTIAC on display now!

Editorials

What About Income Tax Equity?

AN old controversy is being revived with determination and vigor. Representatives of private corporations and trade groups are in the throes of organizing the Equitable Income Tax Foundation. The purpose of this new organization, according to *The Financial Post*, will be to marshal facts and public opinion with the intention of bringing about tax revisions. The objective in the campaign, and the only one as far as we are aware, is to obtain changes in the tax laws as they apply to co-operatives.

Private interests charge that co-operatives have an unfair advantage under the Income Tax Act. This advantage, they claim, rests on the fact that patronage dividends are not subject to corporation income tax. When co-operative members agree, as they frequently do, to put their dividend earnings back into their co-operatives to be used as working or investment capital, it gives the co-operatives a way of raising such capital that is said to be barred to private corporations. The reason is that private corporations cannot reinvest surplus earnings until they have paid the going rate of corporation income tax on them.

The trouble with this viewpoint is that it is an oversimplification of the problem. It conveniently neglects to bring out considerations which have an important bearing on the fairness or otherwise of the income tax laws.

Since 1946 patronage dividends paid by any company have been deductible in the calculation of income tax. There is, in fact, no legal deterrent in the Income Tax Act to prevent private corporations from employing the same method as co-operatives do in building up working capital. It would mean, of course, that private corporations would have to pay patronage dividends and borrow them back from their customers—a practice most of them are loath to use. That non-co-operative enterprises choose not to do this is their concern, not that of the income tax legislation.

ONE of the basic principles of income tax law in Canada is that income from business, or from any source, is taxable in the hands of the person who receives it. Patronage dividends paid by co-operatives, while not subject to corporation income tax, are subject to personal income tax in the hands of the recipients if they arise from transactions used to earn an income. Likewise, earnings of unincorporated enterprises (single proprietorships, partnerships, syndicates), as well as those of personal corporations, are not subject to corporation income tax, but are taxable in the hands of the owners of such businesses.

There are several points to be made in this connection. Patronage dividends, except in the case of consumer co-ops, are not tax free. Moreover, there is nothing unusual or irregular under the Income Tax Act about exempting business income from taxation in the hands of the business enterprises as such. Those who complain about co-operative taxation are, in effect, objecting to the basic principle of income tax law referred to above—a principle that applies, not only to co-operatives, but to a broad section of Canadian business, with earnings in excess of those of the co-operatives.

Efforts have been made over the years to keep the competitive position of various types of business on an equitable footing. Recognizing that the earnings of incorporated share capital companies (including some co-operatives) were subject to double taxation, the government amended the Income Tax Act in 1946 so as to make all co-operatives subject

to a degree of double taxation as well. From that time on, co-operatives paying patronage dividends have been taxed on at least 3 per cent of their employed capital. Later, in 1949, the government decided to provide relief to share capital companies from double taxation on their earnings. The Act was amended to allow shareholders of taxable Canadian corporations to deduct from personal income tax an amount equal to 10 per cent of share dividends received. This dividend tax credit was increased to 20 per cent in 1953. It remains in effect and has had the result of substantially reducing, if not eliminating, double taxation. However, in spite of this change, the 3 per cent capital limitation on patronage dividends imposed on co-operatives remains law. The Act in this respect places a penalty on co-operatives that is not experienced by other types of business.

Complaints from corporations that co-operatives have an undue advantage in building up capital for expansion are difficult to accept in view of their own experience in this respect. A 1957 study of 71,899 Canadian corporations showed that they had a total accumulated surplus of \$14.7 billion. This huge amount represented undistributed earnings which have been used for expanding their businesses. The owners of the corporations have not been forced to pay personal tax on these earnings,

and their very existence has created a tremendous opportunity for capital gains. It is also well known that corporations have developed elaborate plans to avoid the incidence of taxation. To put it mildly, the tax laws notwithstanding, complaints from private corporations about co-operatives seem not unlike a case of the kettle calling the pot black.

Finally, it is worth mentioning that certain types of business, such as insurance companies, oil and gas companies and trust companies, receive deliberate tax concessions that far outweigh any conceivable advantage that can be attributed to co-operatives.

THE Equitable Income Tax Foundation appears to have taken a narrow viewpoint. We cannot help but wonder if those behind it have considered all the angles to this many-sided question of taxation. A thorough examination of undistributed income in the hands of corporations, the avoidance of tax on corporate earnings, and the whole question of the shifting of corporation tax from shareholders to consumers could make the attack on co-operative taxation look pretty silly.

In any event, the Foundation, along with everyone else concerned, is to be given a chance to throw as much light on the subject as possible before the Government's recently appointed Royal Commission on Taxation. Such commissions are usually not inclined to be unduly influenced by emotional appeals, or half-baked arguments. They can be useful in correcting misleading information and misunderstandings. We believe the Taxation Commission has a big job to do. If it can come up with a proposal that would bury the income tax equity issue for all time, it will do the country a very great service indeed. ✓

A Master Plan

THE President of the Canadian National Railways, Mr. Donald Gordon, threw out a significant challenge to Western Agriculture last month. Speaking to the Winnipeg Canadian Club he expressed the view that, in the national interest, a co-ordinated master plan is needed to improve the efficiency and reduce the costs of the grain handling system.

Mr. Gordon's approach to developing such a plan includes these elements:

First, recognition by the parties concerned—including grain growers, elevator owners, railways and governments—that they should look at the overall grain handling system together, instead of each party looking at its segment separately.

Second, that the objective should be a plan and program which is good for the nation as a whole, and not simply one that serves the short range interests of each of the parties.

Third, that the three basic areas to which the parties could look to trim handling expenses and increase efficiency are: (a) moving grain from farms to main-line elevators; (b) consolidation of elevators on railway main lines; and (c) railway transportation of grain from elevators to destination.

Finally, that there should be joint exploitation of improved technology and methods already available, and the joint development of new techniques and innovations through research.

The CNR president supported his case for joint action in these words:

"Experience has taught me that vested interest is a jealous guardian and, when complicated by conflicting jurisdictions, it tends toward the extreme in the protection of entrenched positions. But if the broad public interest is to be served for the ultimate benefit of all Canada, then each part of the complex I have described will have to make some concession or compromise to allow first the formulation of a plan, and then the implementation

of it, so as to provide an up-to-date and efficient system."

Mr. Gordon's address should not be overlooked on two counts. On one hand his general approach to the problem seems to be statesmanlike and sufficiently well thought out to be worthy of serious consideration. He is obviously convinced there are savings to be made in grain handling for all parties concerned, if agreement can be reached on a joint plan and program. Such savings would undoubtedly be beneficial for one of Canada's leading export commodities in an increasingly competitive period in world trade. From a second standpoint, Mr. Gordon's position has special significance. Just a few weeks ago the Canadian Federation of Agriculture approached the Federal Government to point out the urgency of formulating a national plan and policy on rail line abandonment. A study of the Federation submission reveals that the farm organizations and Mr. Gordon are not so very far apart in their thinking.

The Federation said the plan it had in mind should embrace the operations of both railways, and should make possible orderly, equitable abandonment, where this is necessary, over a period of years. Such a plan could provide a clear guide for planning and investment by affected businesses and by farmers. Until such a plan is developed, the Federation urged that no further applications for branch line abandonment should be considered.

It is true that the CNR president has approached the problems of the grain handling system from a different viewpoint than that of the Federation. But both parties have called for an overall plan, instead of a piecemeal approach. Why doesn't Mr. Gordon take the all-important second step, now that he has declared himself, and invite the CPR, grain handling companies, farm organizations and governments to come together at a conference to examine his approach to see what might be done. It would be refreshing for a change if such initiative came from a source other than the government itself. ✓

GUIDE POSTS

UP-TO-DATE
FARM MARKET
FORECASTS

WHEAT EXPORTS, no longer spurred by threatened shortages, will drag this season. Large sales to Communist countries will be needed if we are to come near last season's level of 358 million bushels. So far, the showing is poor with exports running a third lower.

HOG PRICES will weaken slightly this fall, but could bounce back early in the new year when the demand for breeding stock may cause weekly marketings to drop. Plan for early spring farrowings because prices by next fall could be much lower than those of late summer.

BARLEY SUPPLIES this year will be about the same as a year ago. Despite this relatively tight position, prices have been working down since June in response to the improved overall feed situation. Expect upward turn in months ahead.

POTATO PRODUCTION in both Canada and the U.S. will be down slightly but probably not enough to make a good profit year.

PROFITABLE FED CATTLE PRICES for the rest of this year are probable. Numbers on feed are up, however, and as marketings increase next spring prices may sag \$3 to \$4 per cwt.

OAT PRICES have dropped about 10 per cent below levels prevailing most of last season. Even so, no significant quantities are likely to be exported. Lower prices will, however, improve the profit margin of livestock feeders.

WORLD FLAXSEED SUPPLIES will be larger than last season's, but still small based on historical standards. Prices last season shot up with each new suggestion of a shortage, but this year the market should show less fluctuation.

BIDDING FOR FEEDER CATTLE has been brisk in Western Canada this fall because of strong local and export demand. Prices are some \$5 per cwt. higher than a year ago and likely to remain strong.

WORLD DURUM SUPPLIES are far larger than requirements this season. Prices have declined some and further reductions are likely by next spring.

LAMB FEEDING PROSPECTS for this winter appear slightly better than last because of the probability of less severe competition from imports. Prices could be \$3 per cwt. higher than at present.

WET FALL WEATHER in the Prairies has been costly to farmers. While the good selection of grades may help generate sales, it is unlikely this will offset loss in value due to grade reductions.

(Also see "Fall Market Outlook" on pages 11 and 12.)



PERFECT CIRCLE
PISTON RINGS ARE BUILT
TO TAKE IT

THOUSANDS OF GRINDERS IN EVERY CYLINDER

Dirt particles in a cylinder act just like tiny grinding wheels to wear away the face of a piston ring. To protect against this abrasive wear, Perfect Circle 2-in-1 rings are plated with solid chrome—the hardest, longest-wearing surface you can buy.

As a result, wear is reduced an average of 75% over non-plated rings. And,

Perfect Circle's chrome plating is 25% thicker than the average of competitive plated rings to provide extra protection and extra life.

In every way, Perfect Circle rings are built to take it. Insist on Perfect Circles—first choice of leading engine manufacturers and mechanics everywhere.

62-15



PERFECT CIRCLE

PISTON RINGS • POWER SERVICE PRODUCTS
888 DON MILLS ROAD, DON MILLS, ONTARIO

1 ARMCO BUILDING 2 DOES THE JOB OF 2

...it protects both grain and machinery

This Armco building does double-duty. It offers safe, weather-tight storage for your grain, and converts easily to farm machinery and equipment storage or other uses. Its rugged weather and fire-proof construction safeguards your property for years.

Contact your nearest Armco dealer or write today for details about Armco Farm Buildings.

Find out about our financing plan and building service.



ARMCO DRAINAGE & METAL PRODUCTS OF CANADA LTD.
1710 GEORGE STREET, GUELPH, ONT.

Send me more information about Armco Farm Buildings for the following use:.....

.....Approx. Size.....

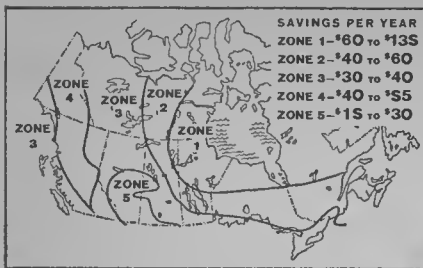
Name.....

Address.....

.....Prov.....

ARMCO Drainage & Metal Products of Canada Ltd.

Vancouver-Calgary-Edmonton-Regina-Winnipeg-Toronto-GUELPH-Ottawa-Montreal-Quebec-Sackville-Halifax-St. John's, Nfld.



FIND YOUR WEATHER ZONE

See how much you can save on your heat bill this winter by bringing your attic insulation up to the 4" level with Zonolite®

Seven out of ten home owners pay heat bills that are way too high, because they don't have enough attic insulation. With four solid inches of Zonolite Attic Insulation you can enjoy substantial savings (see map) every year. You just pour it over your present insulation, level it and leave it. Bring your attic insulation up to the 4 inch level now. Get Zonolite this weekend at your lumber or building supply dealer.

ZONOLITE

1075 Melville St., Vancouver 5, B.C.
2315—Cote de Liesse Rd., Montreal 9, Quebec

RUPTURED

BE FREE FROM TRUSS SLAVERY

Surely you want to THROW AWAY TRUSSES FOREVER, be rid of Rupture Worries. Then Why put up with wearing a griping, chafing and unsanitary truss. For there is now a new modern Non-Surgical treatment that is designed to permanently correct rupture. These Non-Surgical treatments are so dependable, that a Lifetime Certificate of Assurance is given.

Write today for our New FREE BOOK that gives facts that may save you painful, expensive surgery. Tells HOW and Explains WHY NON-SURGICAL Methods of Treating Rupture are so successful today. Write today—Dept. H8723, Excelsior Medical Clinic, Excelsior Springs, Mo.

What's Happening

MILK MARKETING PLAN REVISIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED

The Provisional Milk Marketing Board has announced that it will consider revisions in the Ontario Milk and Cream Marketing Plan before the Plan is submitted to producers for a vote. Suggested changes are invited from interested producer groups, and these should be submitted to the Board office at 409 Huron St., Toronto 5, not later than November 1.

WORLD FOOD PROGRAM LAUNCHED AT CONFERENCE

International action has been taken to provide food to needy and hungry peoples on a multilateral basis. At a Pledging Conference for the World Food Program, being jointly sponsored by the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization, a total of \$86 million in cash, commodities and services was pledged by some 30 countries. The Conference was held in New York in mid-September.

The World Food Program was established by the UN Economic and Social Council and the Council of FAO in April of this year. It will operate on an experimental basis for

a period of 3 years. In accordance with the WFP constitution, it will on request provide aid for:

- Meeting emergency food needs and emergencies inherent in chronic malnutrition (this could include the establishment of food reserves);
- Assisting in pre-school and school feeding;
- Implementing pilot projects, using food as an aid to economic and social development, particularly when related to labor-intensive projects and rural welfare.

Canada's contribution amounts to \$5 million for the 3-year trial period, of which one-third will be provided in cash and the balance in appropriate commodities.

COWCULATOR COMES TO CANADA

Electronics and farm supply co-operatives in Ontario are bringing new techniques to milk producers to help them achieve maximum profits. The innovation is a portable calculating instrument, called a Cowculator, which is capable of determining the most efficient method for feeding dairy cows. (The invention of the Cowculator was reported in our

October 1961 issue.) It does this by comparing electronically the cost and amount of feeds consumed with the amount and value of milk produced.

"The Cowculator will be of great benefit to dairy farmers who keep accurate records," states D. V. Slinger, head of the United Co-operatives of Ontario Research Department—the organization which has brought the instrument into Canada. "It takes the guesswork out of dairy cattle feeding. The over-feeding of low producers and under-feeding of high producers will be a thing of the past," Slinger predicts.

AG. CHEMICALS NEEDED —NEW ONES ON THE WAY

With a fixed amount of arable land and a booming world population, agricultural chemicals are needed to increase per-acre production. We must use every device we have to slap pests down and push plants up, or we will run out of food before the end of this century. This hard fact was brought out at the 10th annual meeting of the Canadian Agricultural Chemicals Association held last month in Banff, Alta.

"Every 6 months world population shows an increase equal to Canada's total population," said entomologist Dr. Jim Marshall, CDA Research Station, Summerland, B.C. "Like a worm in an apple, we'll soon eat ourselves out of house and home. Yet many people, fearing harmful side effects from chemical residues, say we should do away with artificial farming methods, such as chemical fertilizers and pesticides, and return to 'natural farming.' If we did this we'd soon starve to death. By its very nature, Agriculture is artificial. If the land were left to itself, we'd have only trees and grassland. There would be no grain fields, vegetable fields or orchards."

Prof. Len Shebeski, head of the Plant Science Dept., University of Manitoba, told how \$3 million spent for grasshopper control in Saskatchewan has saved \$90 million in crops. As an example of what selective herbicides have done for the farmer, wild oat killers have increased grain yields an average of 9.2 bu. per acre.

"Western Canada is considered one of the last food surplus areas in the world," said Shebeski. "But who will we buy food from in 2000 A.D.?" he asked.

D. J. Keating, Agricultural Chemicals Div., Stauffer Chemical Company, New York, told of these new products that might be seen on the market in the future:

- A chemical which would hasten the flowering and maturing of various fruits so these could be raised in rigorous climates where fruit growing is impossible now;
- Single systemics designed to control a variety of pests with a great saving in application costs;
- Chemicals that will increase animal weight gains by 10 per cent;
- Pesticides which will not only "hold the line" but prevent reinfestation from occurring;
- Materials that can be sprayed on the soil to control insects which spend part of their life cycle there;
- Compounds which will make crops repel insects.



Do you need a new chimney?
SELKIRK
is the answer...here's why...



It's the chimney that comes in a package . . . so light and easy to handle, you can install it yourself in a few hours. Selkirk's original insulated design means a safe chimney and an efficient chimney . . . no condensate or soot problems with Selkirk's WARM-WALL design. Your heating unit will operate at peak efficiency with any fuel; gas, oil, coal or wood when you install the Selkirk—Canada's first choice in chimneys!



Roof-top design — the regular chimney is modern-round design of weather-resistant material. You may choose, as an optional extra, the traditional square brick design. (If you prefer, you may order the square design at a later date.) But round or square, you'll like the clean, neat appearance of your Selkirk, the original factory-built chimney.

SELKIRK . . . first choice in Factory-Built Chimneys!

- Canada's first factory-built chimney, since 1933.
- For all fuels: oil, gas, coal, wood and incinerators.
- Flue sizes from 7" (residential) to 24" (industrial).
- No chimney cleaning, under normal conditions. 1-62

SEE YOUR LOCAL DEALER OR WRITE



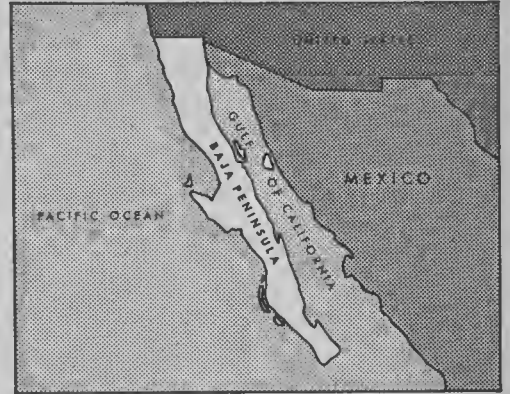
SELKIRK METAL PRODUCTS LTD.

625 WALL STREET, WINNIPEG 10, MAN
NORTH AUGUSTA ROAD, BROCKVILLE, ONT

HERE NOW!

Tough new '63 Chevrolet Trucks

**...THE ONES THAT WHIPPED THE BAJA RUN...
TOUGHEST UNDER THE SUN...TO SHOW THE WORTH
OF NEW ENGINES, FRAMES AND SUSPENSIONS!**



Nature created the world's toughest proving ground for trucks — the Baja (bah hah) California Peninsula, Mexico. It's a thousand miles of tortuous trail that defies travel.

Chevrolet tackled this route with a Car-rvall, a 1½-ton pickup with new 230 cu.-in. 6-cylinder engine, a ¾-ton pickup with new 292-cu.-in. *6-cylinder engine, a medium-duty unit with refrigerated van, a medium-duty diesel tanker and a heavy-duty tandem.

Rocks, ruts, washboard and washout racked the trucks from bumper to bumper. Sand, dust and rivers tried to swallow them. Hour after hour was spent in low gear at temperatures up to 122 degrees F.

It took 17 days to go the 1,066 miles, and not one Chevrolet truck dropped out! Each day's run was finished on schedule!

Trucks that can take this kind of beating can take on your toughest truck jobs. See these tough, quality-built '63 Chevrolet trucks with all their new improvements at your Chevrolet dealer's.

*Optional at extra cost.



QUALITY TRUCKS COST LESS

A General Motors Value



When you came to a river, you got wet. This Baja river bottom was as rocky as the road. What a test for new '63 Chevrolet suspension systems!



Tight squeeze for the medium- and heavy-duty units in this gorge. Their new narrower front-ends certainly paid off. Users who operate in close quarters will like this new '63 feature.



Chevrolet's ladder-type frames withstood the severest punishment. Shown is the ¾-ton pickup with new 292-cu.-in. *6 cylinder engine.



Temperatures as high as 122 degrees F. burned the land in the desert area around Dry Lake — one more ordeal any truck that goes to Baja has to shrug off.

See the "New Reliables" now at your Chevrolet dealer's!

This Notice Appears in Every U.G.G. Elevator. It Contains Facts that Protect You:

GRAIN HANDLING POLICY

Service to Customers

Courteous service to customers, honesty in weights and grades are some of the attributes which make up the proud tradition of the Company. Each employee can best serve by building the Company's customer relationship upon that tradition.

Weighing

» » »

The Company recognizes that if weighing is carefully done the shrinkage allowance authorized by the Board of Grain Commissioners is sufficient to protect agents against loss in handling. It insists that each of its agents weigh honestly and accurately.

Grading

» » »

The Company also wishes to maintain accurate and careful grading. Overgrading can result in unreasonable losses for the elevator. Any undergrading is unfair to a customer.

Courteous Service — Weigh Right — Grade Right

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED

A. M. Runciman
PRESIDENT



A. M. Runciman, President of United Grain Growers — a farmer elected by farmers.



... built by farmers—for farmers

Fall Market Outlook

ECONOMIC PROSPECTS. The Canada Department of Agriculture reports continued growth in population, output and employment in the first half of 1962. Industrial production, retail sales and capital investment all increased. For the rest of the year these trends should continue, assuring a strong domestic market for our farm products. World conditions are favorable and our exports will likely remain high.

Price Boom in Beef

*Feeder cattle prices may ease some.
Slaughter prices to remain strong*

by FRANK JACOBS, Editor, Canadian Cattlemen



AMERICAN and Canadian forecasters missed badly on the late-summer price boom—most of them had predicted a price drop for both feeder and slaughter cattle by fall. These predictions were based on: (1) the growing cattle population, (2) a reduced U.S. feed supply because of acreage control (current year's production smallest since 1956), (3) a record spring calf crop, (4) lots of cattle in feedlots.

However, prices went up. Range conditions in the Central and Northern Great Plains are the best in years. Ranchers, there, delayed forward-contracting of calves and yearlings—they had lots of grass and didn't need to sell. Winter wheat prospects in the Southern Plains looked good, and the demand for fall grazing improved. Feedlot men found it harder to get replacements.

Meanwhile, the National Farmers' Organization launched a no-delivery strike of livestock in the Corn Belt. NFO men were attempting to bargain for packer contracts. Their action caused a flurry in Corn Belt markets and some packers are reported to have laid off workers, giving NFO a partial victory. But these withholdings (the NFO has 180,000 members, with its greatest strength in Iowa) occurred coincidentally with the September price jump. It's hard to hold ready cattle when the market is hot, and organization loyalty was severely tested. Undoubtedly, many NFO cattle were eased in as some producers attempted to get on the market before the other fellow. It's too soon to assess the effect of the NFO strike, but the held-back cattle were no doubt a factor in the strong September prices.

Canadian Market Strong

In Canada, we were due for a price rise if American prices held even or broke just slightly. We have been feeding fewer cattle this past year, and selling them at lighter weights. Consequently, a beef shortage was in the offing, and it was expected that we would go on an import basis—thus boosting our price structure—by mid-fall. But American prices didn't drop, they went up; so the Canadian market got a double boost.

The past year put a jingle in cattlemen's jeans. Dollar devaluation will add something like \$10 million extra to ranchers and others raising cattle to the feeder level. And for cattle feeders—and those raising cattle to slaughter weight and condition—the Diefendollar will mean an additional \$36 million more than could have been obtained if the dollar had remained at par or just above it. This \$46 million bonus to the Canadian cattle industry has inspired lots of cattle feeders to wave at auctioneers. American order buyers have been doing the same thing, aided and abetted by an 8 per cent money advantage. As a result, quality reputation yearling feeders have been selling over \$28 in Alberta and steer calves of similar stamp have topped at \$35.

Last year Canada had a record cattle trade—around \$620 million, including calves and feeders

going back to the country. Since there were almost 400,000 more head sold on the Prairie than the year before, largely because of the drought, about 10 per cent of the total marketings of 3.78 million was abnormal, and likely won't be repeated this year. However, the average price throughout 1962 will run at least \$3 a hundred—13 per cent—higher than a year ago. And for feeder cattle the price increase will be at least 20 per cent.

Total dollar volume of this year's trade will exceed last year's, and may run to \$700 million.

Feeder Cattle Outlook

ONTARIO. Farmers, with a whopping feed crop—and the somewhat belated discovery that corn feeding is the way to make money with cattle—will buy as many as last year, unless there's a further price rise. If quality yearlings cost much more than \$30 (and calves over \$32) laid down in Ontario, some fellows will lose their nerve. At time of writing, Ontario feeders were 20 per cent below last year in rate of buying, but they were moving fast.

ALBERTA. Cattlemen will feed more cattle and to heavier weights—already feedlots are 15 per



Hog Market Favorable

*Short run dairy outlook good.
Prices firmer for eggs and poultry*

by DON BARON, Eastern Field Editor, The Country Guide

Hogs

LOOK for stability in the hog industry for the next 6 months, and maybe for a full year. Hog prices should stay around \$29 or better, Toronto, during seasonal decline this fall. Canadian prices seem to be firmly entrenched on an "import" basis, in relation to the U.S. market. Last year's drought effectively squelched a build-up in hog numbers, especially in Western Canada. Weekly hog runs must get up to 125 or 130 thousand or more before we are in surplus. We aren't near that yet in Canada, so prices should hold at levels equivalent to U.S. prices (strong prices are expected there this fall), plus the cost of importing pork from there into Canada. This situation gives producers here the full benefit of the devalued dollar and the 5 per cent surcharge.

How long will producers continue to restrain production, and escape the inevitable price decline which will follow when Canada again produces pork in "surplus"? Despite a bigger

cent fuller than a year ago. Alberta has ample forage and a lot of frosted grain.

MANITOBA AND SASKATCHEWAN. Both provinces will feed fewer head. Farmers sold off yearlings and calves a year ago, and U.S. and Eastern buyers are working hard on the current calf and yearling crop.

BRITISH COLUMBIA. B.C. will feed about the same. The feedlot industry in that province has been expanding despite the odds against it.

Fewer feeder cattle will go to export—426,000 last year, perhaps 360,000 this year. (This is a way-out guess—year-end statistics could easily prove us wrong.)

Cattle Price Outlook

FEEDERS AND STOCKERS have already got as high as is justified, and the price is already peaked — unless Corn Belt feeders get overambitious. Bulk of the good yearling steers are going into Western feedlots around \$26, with \$2.50 additional charge to put them into Ontario. Quality steer calves have sold up to \$35 in the West, but most of them have been trading at around \$29-\$30. Many traders have been at prices considerably below this, reflecting quality and condition. Our guess is that there could be an easing of feeder cattle before fall run ends.

SLAUGHTER CATTLE. Supplies of Good and Choice (the supermarket trade) for the balance of the year will be short. This should produce a price rise—but the rise is already here, and prices are high enough to discourage housewives. Therefore, we probably have seen the price peak for 1962. But no drop of any significance is in the books, either. In fact, for the Canadian position only, no price drop is justified until the current calf crop gets to 800 lb. on grain, 7 months from now. However, U.S. prices look too high to us, and a drop in their late-winter market is bound to distress ours. V

grain crop in the West this year, the prospect of firm feed grain prices will help discourage a re-entry into pig production there. Farrowings in Western Canada are expected to be down this fall.

Danger spot is in the East. Hog production is building up. A rise of 21 per cent in farrowings is expected in the June to November period this year. New technology is the reason. Many producers who were lured into the business in a big, specialized way a few years ago, by government-guaranteed price supports, refused to quit when supports were withdrawn. They have found they can produce hogs profitably at lower prices than they thought. More specialized hog farms are being established. Another factor—more corn is being grown in Ontario, and over a wider area. Corn is a big factor in low-cost hog production in the province.

Don't forget—there continues to be a good supply of cheap corn in the U.S. and this will prevent prices there from rising substantially.

(Please turn to next page)

Dairy Products

In the short run, outlook is good. Industry is stable, and prices favorable. But the price structure under it may be a house of cards. It is government subsidies that maintain stability. This year, the butter subsidy will cost taxpayers about \$43 million. Producers of manufacturing milk get another \$12 million. Export subsidies for some products, and payments for the purchase of dried skim milk and other dairy products, add a few more million. Total bill for the taxpayer, to support dairying, will be about \$60 million this year.

How long can this house of cards hold up? Where will it break first? Butter may be the most vulnerable commodity, and any change in the present 12 cents a pound subsidy can scarcely help but affect all dairy farmers. The new butter support policy, which maintains producer price, but cuts price to consumer by 12 cents, isn't doing the job. Storage butter continues to pile up. Despite some increase in consumption, storage stocks will be at least 25 million pounds higher at the end of this year than last.

Many fluid milk producers are now so apprehensive that they are diversifying rapidly, adding sizeable beef, hog or other enterprises as insurance against a dairy disaster. Efforts to devise a milk marketing board in Ontario have virtually stalled. Little progress is seen in Quebec.

As long as present price support program is maintained, short-term outlook for industry is bright. With the exception of butter, the industry has been more stable this year than for some time.

CHEESE. Brisk demand, both domestic and export, has pushed prices to highest levels since the record prices of 1959. Prices now are extremely high by world standards. This could create consumer resistance in future, but right now demand can't be met.

WHOLE MILK POWDER. This newly important dairy product is finding a good export market. Despite lower exports than last year, total value is double that of cheddar cheese exports.

SKIM MILK POWDER. Last year's price disaster (lowest prices in 30 years, because of high production, and necessity of meeting subsidized exports from other countries) has been avoided this year. A government purchase program has boosted prices 2 or 3 cents a pound. There is a market for government purchases too. Domestic consumption is holding well, despite higher prices. Producers got 10 or 15 cents more this year for milk shipped to skim powder plants.

FLUID MILK. Consumption is remaining in line with population increases.

ICE CREAM. Production and sales are increasing slightly, despite a cool summer.

Poultry

EGGS. Look for slightly higher egg prices this fall, than a year ago. Also, be sure to claim deficiency payments for the past year.

Egg market now is difficult to predict. When shortages shape up, and higher prices are in prospect, producers can often move quickly to boost output, thus preventing price rises. Higher prices, that were expected last spring, didn't materialize. Here is why. Production declined in Western Canada, held steady in Ontario, but increased in Quebec. Eggs from Quebec filled up Montreal market, and backed up into Toronto, depressing price level.

For this fall, hatches are down, and this should mean lower production, higher prices. However, if many producers moult their old flocks instead of selling them, and bring them back for fall production, this will modify price gains.

High red meat prices, which are partly the result of the Western drought of 1961, are providing a welcome umbrella for poultry meat prices and should continue for remainder of year.

TURKEYS. There is no turkey shortage in sight, so don't look for extremely high prices. Low prices last year and high feed costs brought cutback in turkey placement in prairies. But turkey broilers have been hatched since then to take up the slack, forestalling the strong price rise that seemed imminent last spring. Now, with record storage holdings of frozen turkey still on hand, and over 2 million pounds of U.S. turkey still available for import, there will be plenty.

Even so, per capita consumption increased to 2 pounds, during the first 7 months of the year, at generally higher prices than a year ago. Look for higher prices during final quarter of 1962.

BROILERS. Last year's price disaster for broiler producers (12 cents a pound) may have driven home a lesson: heavy surpluses bring distress prices. This year, although production cutback has been slight, high red meat prices have shielded broiler prices, creating an opportunity for good profits. By September, with the seasonal decline in demand setting in, the storm signals were out. Industry leaders were calling for production cutback. The question was: Could the industry resist the temptation to forget the past, and flood their market? At time of writing, there

is indication that prices may hold for several months, or a year, yet. But it depends on output.

Apples

Look for less erratic price situation than last year when Ontario's bumper crop depressed prices in Central Canada. Ontario's crop is down somewhat, this year, while bigger harvests are expected in B.C., N.S. and Quebec. A smaller crop is expected in the U.S. European situation could affect prices here. Exports to the continent normally help Canadian growers, but this year, a big crop seems to be coming off over there.

Potatoes

Total cutback in potato production this year in Canada may amount to 10 per cent, which should be enough to bring stronger prices. Biggest cutback is in Maritimes, where low prices last year climaxed a series of bad potato years. Central Canada reduced its acreage too, while the West increased acreage slightly.

Tobacco

Smaller harvest this year results from reduced acreage, and September frost damage. Despite carryover of 7 million pounds of unsold tobacco from last year, domestic usage plus exports should exceed amount available for sale this year. Short supply may mean strong prices. V

Grain Situation Improved . . .

but export competition will be tough, durum wheat, rape and flax prices weakening

by JOHN CLARK, United Grain Growers



SOMEONE once said: "My grandmother's rule was safer'n 'tis to crow, Don't never prophesy—unless you know."

In case you aren't acquainted with this adage, you can be sure Canada's grainmen are. They like dealing with facts and facts are a record of what we've done in the past—something we know.

You get grain facts from figures published by the Board of Grain Commissioners, the Canadian Wheat Board, and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. You start getting into the opinion field when reporters put figures into words. And it's not unlike astronomy when you start forecasting. Lots of astronomy appears in the last part of this article. I don't wish to belabor the point but please take it for what it is: a bit of history plus what I think might happen during the 1962-63 year, after talking to people. It's strictly opinion.

Which is one way of describing some of the recent suggestions about the 1.5 billion dollar grain crop we're supposed to be selling. To do this we would have to be selling \$2 wheat, \$1.20 barley, and 90¢ oats. The grades this year certainly won't be that good. And as one writer has pointed out, our expected No. 3 Northern (and maybe that's high) wheat "would have to fetch at least another 75¢ a bushel over and above all charges. No. 1 feed oats will have to realize at least another 46¢, and No. 1 feed barley another 48¢ per bushel average for Western Canada."

Reason to be Happier

Most economists, grain people, and reporters expect that your grain income will be much like that from the 1960 crop. The situation looks fairly good. Farmers seem to agree with them. They're spending money. A combination of P.F.A. payments, acreage payments, and Wheat Board final payments made money available; then a potentially big 1962 crop (somewhere between 940 and 990 million bushels) gave them reason to spend it. By August, Western Canada's

economy was picking up—proving again that as goes the Western Farmer so goes the West.

Some items that were making farmers happy:

- **A big crop.** Around the first of September, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimated that Western farmers were going to thresh approximately 991 million bushels of grain. This is slightly under the 1960 crop of 1 billion bushels, a little over the 1952-61 average of 967 million bushels, and up 72 per cent over last year's crop. Manitoba and Saskatchewan, of course, accounted for much of the increase over last year.

- **The devalued dollar.** Because the exchange value of the Canadian dollar has depreciated about 10 per cent during the past 16 months, farmers will be getting an extra 20¢ for all the \$2.00 wheat we sell—over 1960-61. If this is hard to understand think of it this way: when our chief competitor, the U.S., offers wheat at \$2.00 U.S. money, we can offer it at \$2.15 Canadian money (our dollar is 7½¢ below the U.S. dollar) and the buyer will still be paying the same price.

- **Higher prices.** The world price of wheat is considerably higher—up 20-30¢ (without counting the devalued dollar)—than it was 2 years ago.

- **More space in country elevators.** At the beginning of the 1962-63 crop season, about 100 million bushels of space was available.

- **Export market still good.** Much of our traditional European market has been replaced by markets in Communist countries, but the overall volume should be about the same.

Let's look more closely now at some of the factors controlling how much money prairie farmers will make out of this year's crop.

In some ways this is easier to estimate than the beef or hog market: meat is a perishable product and most of it isn't sold through producer marketing boards. On the other hand, the Canadian Wheat Board can allow its grain to back right up to the farmers' granaries. The Wheat Board's (Please turn to page 53)

Breeding for Red Meat

by **CLIFF FAULKNER**
Field Editor

Like its United States counterpart, Canada's search for the "Steer of Tomorrow" begins with the selection of good meat-type sires

ABOUT the time the McKinnons of LK Ranches were looking for a way to choose good beef sires they ran into Doug Baird. Doug, who is Chief of the Production Section of the CDA's Livestock Division in Ottawa, was looking for cattlemen willing to gamble a bit of time and money on his department's progeny test program. When a packing firm and retail food chain offered their co-operation too, the result was a research effort similar to the big Coddling-Armour project (Country Guide, Feb. 1962) in the United States.

As a matter of fact, the Livestock Division first saw its chance to start such a program when LK Ranches Ltd., Bassano, Alta., and the Coldstream Ranch Ltd., Vernon, B.C., began breeding artificially to control vibriosis. And a resolution to the Division from the Western Stock Growers' Association indicated that a program like this was needed.

"With these ranching companies keeping complete cow herd records for their A.I. breeding, it was a logical step to carry the thing further and performance test the resulting calves," Doug Baird explained. "Then, with both cow and calf records at hand, it was possible to consider an intensive progeny testing project for beef bulls in A.I. units.

"You see, you need artificial breeding in a range test like this, because it's the only way you can positively identify calves as to sire and dam."

At first, the Federal program included both ranching companies. Later, the Coldstream work was placed under a project being run by the B.C. Advisory Committee for Beef Cattle.

Said Charlie McKinnon, who owns LK Ranches in partnership with sons Neil and Jim, and daughters Alice and Barbara: "We were looking for some way to improve our beef quality. When the Government wanted to start their test program we were glad to co-operate.

"As far as A.I. goes, much as we dislike it, it was no great problem. We were already in it because of the vibriosis. But I think any cattleman would rather see his animals grazing out on the range, undisturbed, instead of being herded into camps and handled by a bunch of guys in overalls."

However, while many cattlemen dislike the idea of artificial breeding, most agree that the breeder who accepts A.I., and the opportunity it offers to weed out "bad doers," is the one who will move ahead in the future.

CO-OPERATING in a test of this sort means the cattleman has to dig into his own pocketbook. Before test animals are ready for slaughter, the bill is about \$40 per head more than it would be if they were just being raised for market. The packer has extra costs too. The carcasses have to be kept apart from the regular run, and their quality and condition recorded. As for the retailer, he has to employ men after hours to butcher the halves, then weigh the cuts and waste.

This they have all been quite willing to do in the hope it will lead to a better beef animal. Fatty carcasses are a plague on the whole industry, even to the consumer. The cutout value (percentage of red meat) shows an animal's true fat content. It provides a more exact measure of carcass worth than any other method.

(Please turn to next page)



Ranch & Feedlot

At the LK ranch they keep complete cow herd records. Performance tests were the logical step. Cattle go to a feedlot for finishing.

Breeding

A.I. technician marks animal to show it has received a first insemination at the LK "Dorothy" ranch. A few of the cattle may have to be given second treatment in same heat period.

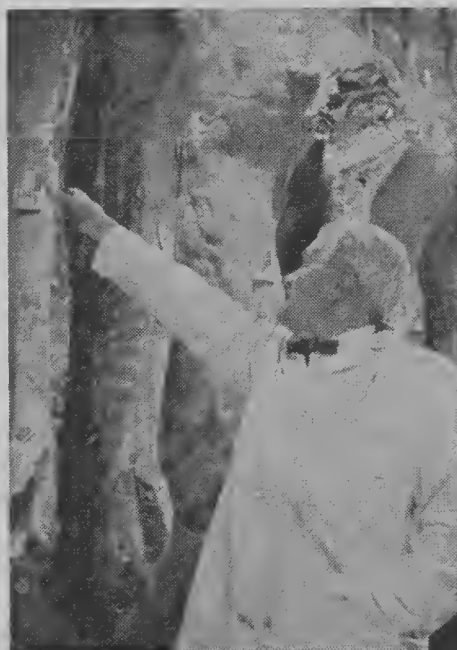


[Gulde photos]



Weighing

Tagged test steers pass through a chute to the squeeze and scales. After its identity has been checked, each steer is driven onto the scales, operated in this instance by Don Allewell, the CDA grader.



Slaughter

Chief grader Ivan Garrison (left) examines test carcasses at the Burns packing plant.



Butchering

Butchers (above) weigh cuts from the test steers, then the fat and bones separately.



How to take better care of your horse—3 ways!

For farm, ranch or pleasure horse—no liniment made can touch the all-round good job that Absorbine does for you. Used directly on swollen tendons and tender areas, it draws the soreness out. Used as a wash after a workout, Absorbine helps horses cool out and keep sound and fit.

Buy it as an astringent, conditioner and gentle antiseptic. The long-lasting bottle is still only \$2.50. Also available in gallon size.



ABSORBINE

W. F. Young, Inc., Montreal 19, P.Q.

Clip Cows Regularly With

Sunbeam STEWART CLIPMASTER

NEW,
More Powerful
Motor...
25%
greater
speed



Nationally known Dairy and Health Authorities say: Clipping prevents dirt accumulation—the chief source of sediment. Clipped cows are easier to keep clean, produce more desirable milk with low bacteria count, less sediment. Overall clipping helps control lice infestation. For best results use Clipmaster. Preferred for its size, ease of handling, lasting durability.

Handy Grooming Brush attachment for Clipmaster does a more thorough job of cleaning dairy cattle. Write for information on Sunbeam Stewart clipping equipment.

SUNBEAM CORPORATION (CANADA) LTD.
TORONTO 18

Copenhagen



"THE WORLD'S BEST CHEW"

Breeding for Red Meat

(Continued from preceding page)

Said Doug Baird, "As we get more results in we hope a regular cutout procedure can be developed that will reduce the cutting needed, but not the value of the information."

Co-operation between LK Ranches and the Government began in 1958 when the Livestock Division helped the McKinnons set up a limited performance test. From there it was only a short hop to progeny testing. At last they had found a tool that promised to show them which bulls and dams were producing the kind of steers they wanted.

The first LK breeding program actually designed for progeny testing was set up in 1960. It included six bulls, each bred to 75 cows of selected age groups. A random sample of 10 steer calves from each bull were placed on feed at weaning time. Next year, the ranching company further extended its program.

This year, LK was happy to see other cattle outfits such as the Bar U, Running M and Kentucky Ranch, join the progeny test scheme. All their efforts are now co-ordinated under the Alberta Beef Cattle Performance Association—a group of commercial breeders long interested in beef carcass improvement.

During the feeding period, animals belonging to all participating ranches are fed an identical ration at Western Feedlots Ltd., Strathmore. Some go on feed at once for finishing in April. Others are fed a wintering ration, then go on feed from April to August. Feed consumption and rates of gain are recorded for each animal at the close of the feeding period. The Government assists with an advance amounting to 85 per cent of the feed bill, so neither producer nor the Feedlot have to stand the cost during testing. The advance is paid back when the animals are marketed.

At the end of this year's feeding tests, the animals were slaughtered at the P. Burns & Co. plant, Calgary. Here, Ivan Garrison (the Production Section's Chief Grader at Calgary) did a full-scale carcass analysis on them. The final step came at a Safeway store in the city, where the actual lean meat content of each carcass was recorded.

HERE is a summary of the 1962 results showing a record of each sire group from weaning weight to the final cutout value:

Live Performance—Fed Calves

Sire	PREWEANING			FEEDING	
	No. Calves	Adj. A.D.G. to Weaning	A.D.G. on Feed	Aver. Age at Slaughter (days)	Av. Wt./Day of Age at Slaughter
Hereford Sires					
103H	10	1.65	2.40 (9)	428	2.11
104H	10	1.82	2.64	414	2.37
106H	10	1.78	2.77	411	2.42
108H	6	1.70	2.88 (5)	397	2.46
109H	8	1.73	2.83	409	2.34
Charolais Sires					
	7	1.94	2.95	393	2.64
Holstein Sires					
	10	1.88	2.75	422	2.39

Includes progeny of Sires 100C, 103C, and 105C, with 1, 5, and 1 calves respectively.

Includes progeny of unidentified Holstein sires used for pasture breeding.

Carcass Performance

Sire	No. Calves	CARCASS							
		Average Dress Weight	Average Carcass Weight per Day of Age	Average Dress %	Av. Loin Eye Area Per 100 lb. Carcass Wt.	Av. Fat Cover	% Quarter of Side Front	% Quarter of Side Hind	Average Kidney Fat %
Hereford Sires									
103H	9	494	1.15	59.4	1.76	.14	51.3	48.7	1.4
104H	10	547	1.32	59.8	1.8	.13	50.6	49.4	1.9
106H	10	561	1.36	59.9	1.53	.14	50.8	49.2	2.4
108H	5	543	1.37	59.6	1.68	.15	50.9	49.1	2.2
109H	8	526	1.29	58.5	1.73	.14	51.0	49.0	2.2
Charolais Sires									
	7	586	1.49	60.4	1.72	.098	51.2	48.8	2.2
Holstein Sires									
	10	566	1.34	60.0	1.83	.12	51.9	48.1	2.4

The following is a comparison between the carcass ratings of 67 steers shown at fairs in all three prairie provinces with those of 103 commercial steers in the 1961-62 test. Of the 67 show animals, 12 won championships:

Show Steers

	No. Steers	Warm Carcass Wt.	Dressing %	Loin Eye Area (sq. in.) Per 100 lb. Carcass Wt.	Fat Thickness
Average	67	503	59.7 (65)	1.73	.17"
Average champions	12	584	60.9 (10)	1.63	.17"
Steers Tested in 1961-62 (to date)					
Average	103	565	59.5	1.74	.14"

This shows why the industry needs something better than eye judging. From the standpoint of red meat content the championship steers show up as the worst of the lot.

With records such as this, a producer can get a pretty fair idea of the value of the sires he's used.

A good deal of the semen used in the tests comes from four Ontario A.I. units, operating under the Ontario Association of Artificial Breeders. More is obtained from the B.C.A.I. Center at Milner, B.C., the American Breeders' Service, Chicago, and Coddington-Armour, Foraker, Okla.

Because tests also help the A.I. units to evaluate their bulls, about 200 ampules of semen from these animals were sent free-of-charge to the Alberta Beef Cattle Performance Association (A.B.C.P.A.) for use in the progeny testing.

"We want to use as many Canadian bulls as we can," said Don McKinnon, who is A.B.C.P. Association Secretary and a brother of LK's Charlie McKinnon, "but we haven't many bulls in this country that have been on test long enough."

Some purebred men think A.I. poses a threat to their lucrative bull market. Others firmly believe this semen might contain undesirable inheritance factors, especially if drawn from southern bulls. "Calves from bulls that performed well in

the south might lack the hardiness factors needed for Canadian conditions," one purebred official explained.

Calves available for test feeding this fall will include Hereford, Angus, Shorthorn, Charolais, Red Angus, and possibly Galloway bloodlines. As far as the A.B.C.P.A. is concerned, the more cattlemen who join the program the better. They would like to see some of the purebred men now enrolled in the Federal-Provincial Performance Test scheme take an interest.

"Semen from the 26 bulls used this year will produce calves for testing in 1963," Don McKinnon explained. "We like to get semen from as many yearling bulls as possible so we can have some information by the time they're 2 years old."

When semen is used on the range, it's examined under a microscope right on location. The idea is that if sperm cells in the semen don't appear to be very active, the semen isn't likely to do a good job of breeding. At LK Ranches, artificial breeding is carried on for about three heat periods, then a battery of bulls is turned into the herd. There are always some cows that can't be settled by A.I. Calving percentages are high with this dual method.

BOGGED down by years of ranch "tradition," beef cattle improvement is now on the march in both Canada and the United States. In fact, work on both sides of the line is gradually being co-ordinated. Performance Registry International, with headquarters in Denver, Col., is already processing breeding records for some A.B.C.P.A. members. Before this year is out, the Alberta group is expected to become a full-fledged Performance Registry International affiliate.

With the cattleman long considered an independent sort of cuss, this sort of thing breaks with tradition too. But, as LK's Charlie McKinnon puts it: "Sometimes tradition gets in the way and you have to go around it." V

Byron Dobson and his collie take a look at part of the recently drained dikeland, where some of his Western white-faced heifers are on pasture.



Coarse, unpalatable weeds grew here 2 or 3 years ago. Today it's a sea of timothy and alsike, yielding 3 tons or more of good hay per acre.

RANCHING IN THE MARITIMES

Byron Dobson's goal is a Western-sized cattle ranch on Maritime dikeland. His lead may transform the area into a new and spectacular beef country

by **DON BARON**
Field Editor

THIS summer Byron Dobson stood looking out over a field of hay that seemed to stretch to the horizon. He stood, as if in a trance, whispering, "I knew this land would produce! But I didn't know the crops would be this good."

He was standing in a sea of waving timothy and alsike heads. It was a single hay field, 125 acres in size, that would yield him 400 tons or more of hay. It was a field that would bring envy to any Alberta irrigation farmer, to any Oxford County, Ont., dairyman, or anyone else with an

now. He has 150 Hereford cows and heifers, with calves at foot.

And what he sees in his mind's eye is a land where beef cattle can graze on the abundant pasture, and winter on the hay produced, and where production is so heavy and costs so low that the notably low-margin beef business can be profitable.

His dream is timely, for it comes when the Federal Government's huge dikeland reclamation program is drawing to completion. Over 50,000 acres of such land has been reclaimed from the sea by that huge program in recent years. Much of it lies waiting for a lead as to how it can best be farmed.

DOBSON'S interest is natural enough. He was born on a farm along the tidal basin of the Petitcodiac River. He knew that marshland as a boy—land that was among the first to be farmed in America.

The Acadians who came to this country some 3½ centuries ago were the first to use it. They knew, from generations of experience along the European coast, the techniques of building dikes to free the marsh flatlands from the tidal sea water. And when, as pioneer settlers, they found the vast tidelands in the New Land, they turned to them to make their farms, instead of to the forested uplands.

The land they diked and farmed has been intermittently abandoned and then reclaimed in the intervening years. Dobson knew this story. But he knew one other thing too—that the soil was fertile. The unceasing coming of the tide with its cargo of silt, and then its going, leaving the silt behind, made good soil. It was so good that Dobson remembers, as a farm boy, going with gangs of men in the winter to the flats, chopping through the frozen surface layer, and then shoveling load after load of that marsh mud from the opened pits to be hauled to the uplands as fertilizer.

When Dobson was a young man, the conditions were not yet ripe to make big plans for that fertile area. It is just since the war that the situation has changed. The Federal Government decided to begin reclaiming the land, much of which lay under tide water again. The Maritime Marshland Rehabilitation Administration (MMRA) was set up. Heavy equipment, like back hoes and bulldozers, were brought to the area. Dikes and

dams and abboiteaux (dams fitted with valve-like arrangements which allowed the river water to drain through to the sea, but which flapped shut as the incoming tide pushed salt water against them) were constructed.

The big MMRA project freed 50,000 acres from the sea in the two provinces, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. But during those years of disuse, many farmers had abandoned the areas of dike-



[Guide photos] Dobson scoops up "marsh mud." He says this red muck is as fertile as Mississippi delta lands.

land. When the land was reclaimed, the farmers were often not there to make use of the land once more. Many farmers who still remained showed little interest in seizing the opportunity to put that new land back into heavy production.

IT was into such a situation that Dobson walked a few years ago. And one day, as he stood on a hill with a local farmer, who was an old acquaintance, overlooking a several-hundred-acre block of newly diked land in the Shepody dam area, he wondered out loud: "Would it be possible to trace the ownership of that land, and buy it from the people or the estates that own it?"

"It probably would," answered the surprised friend, wondering why the question was put.

It wasn't an idle question. Dobson is both a dreamer and a man of action. And when he undertakes something, he does it with an awesome enthusiasm and determination. Starting as a farmer, he has become one of the Maritimes biggest house-builders. He has built them by the dozens each year. And when he takes up a hobby, he does it with the same full-speed-ahead determination. (Please turn to next page)



A conditioner is essential to speed up the curing of heavy stands of hay he takes from dikeland.

appreciation of what good land can do. And as Dobson looked, he thought of the day, only a few short years hence, when he hoped to have a thousand acres just like these.

Dobson, a Moncton construction man, was getting the first real proof that his dream of establishing a cattle ranch of western proportions right in New Brunswick was based on more than just an active imagination. The land that he insists is just as fertile as the Mississippi delta, was proving that, if properly handled, it could produce astounding yields of forage crops.

Dobson has already bought 800 acres of that land. He has 125 of those acres in improved hay

Gets bacteria counts less than 6,000 with Gillett's Lye!

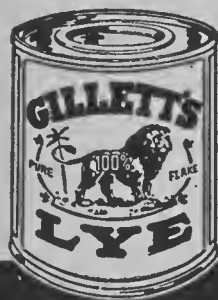
Bill Hamilton of Carrickfergus, Ontario keeps a herd of 70 purebred Holsteins, and sells to the fluid milk market. Naturally, low bacteria counts are of prime concern to Mr. Hamilton. Using a cleanser and a solution of Gillett's Lye, here is how he is achieving remarkably low bacteria counts, averaging between 3,000 and 6,000.



Preparing Solution. Mr. Hamilton prepares a solution of Gillett's Lye by dissolving two level tablespoons in a gallon of water. He uses this solution to clean and disinfect his milk pipeline. Lye causes no troublesome foam, and bacteria can't escape.



Rubber Inflations Stored In Solution until next milking. Lye solution kills bacteria on the surface and in the pores of rubber. It extracts fat in the pores, thus helps inflations keep shape and tension, resulting in longer life.



FOR FURTHER INFORMATION on the Lye Method of coring for milking machines and rubberware, write to Standord Brands Limited, 550 Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal.

IN REGULAR SIZE AND MONEY-SAVING 5 LB. CANS.

Got That Tired-But-Can't-Sleep Feeling?

Tossing and turning in bed all night usually means a dull and listless day is coming up. When the kidney's action slows down excess acids and wastes remain in the system, disturbed rest, backache and that tired feeling often follow: If you're not resting well at night, try **GIN PILLS**. They gently stimulate the kidneys, help relieve that all-in feeling! Sizes 40's and 80's.

GUIDEPOSTS, page 7, helps you plan what to produce.

Lemon Juice Recipe Checks Rheumatic and Arthritis Pain

If you suffer rheumatic, arthritis or neuritis pain, try this simple inexpensive home recipe that thousands are using. Get a can of RU-EX Compound, a 2 weeks supply, today. Mix it with a quart of water, add the juice of 5 lemons. It's easy! No trouble at all and pleasant. You need only 3 tablespoons 2 times a day. Often within 48 hours—sometimes overnight—splendid results are obtained. If the pains do not quickly leave and if you do not feel better, return the empty can and RU-EX will cost you nothing. You are the sole judge as RU-EX is sold by your druggist on a money back guarantee. Over 7 million cans used. Proof of wonderful results.

RANCHING IN THE MARITIMES—Continued



A dam was placed on the site of Shepody, once an important shipbuilding town. Now, 5,600 acres of marshland are protected from the tidal waters.

He was an enthusiastic and skilled golfer at one time. He is an ardent water skier today, gliding over the water as gleefully as do his three grown children. He has been a ball player.

And when suddenly, on the hill, it occurred to him that the time had come to deal with that dikeland, he resolved to do something himself. With the kind of machinery available, he believed he could handle a thousand acres of it. He could grow hay and pasture, and turn the place into a ranch rivaling some cattle spreads of the Alberta foothills.

He saw in the dikeland the best farmland still available in America, and much of it was lying abandoned.

He wrote letters, and made phone calls, and he did accomplish his goal. He bought that one entire block of dikeland that he had looked on with his friend. It consisted of 475 acres. He bought more a few miles away at Hopewell. He had some across the river too—land he had bought earlier to get the wood when he was in lumbering.

He took bulldozers into his land, and back hoes to dig out or gouge out main drainage ditches. He took breaking plows to turn over the heavy growth of salt grass and other marsh weeds. He devised a new method of draining it too. Instead of digging deep and narrow ditches at intervals through the fields, which would act as barriers to field work, he crowned up the land in a succession of dales, with only a shallow groove between each one. He uses a simple German-made ditcher to keep those grooves cleaned out.

He used a rototiller to break the land, then he limed it with 3 to 5 tons to the acre. He applied 200 pounds of superphosphate to the acre as well, and seeded the fields to timothy and alsike clover with oats as a nurse crop. With the

results of that program now beginning to show, he can hardly contain his enthusiasm. "Land like this," he says, "will grow these big crops for years. You don't need to keep adding fertilizer and lime. You just come and cut it every year and keep those ditches open."

EVEN his costs have been surprisingly low. He bought the rough land for as little as \$15 per acre. Once he has it in full production, his total costs have risen to about \$50 or \$60 per acre.

With his land beginning to grow those heavy forage crops, he first bought a good 40-cow herd of Herefords from a local breeder. They are remarkably big and well-bred cattle. Then, he headed west and bought 110 more white-faced heifers, selecting them on ranches where size and ruggedness were apparent. He plans to increase the herd to 300 breeding cows soon—maybe this fall—and then to 500.

The management program he has in mind will go something like this: Cows will be bred at any time of the year, because the clover hay he grows, when cut early, will be sufficiently high in protein to keep the cows milking winter or summer.

He plans to grow the calves to about 700 pounds on grass and hay, because that is how cheapest gains are made. Then he will feed them good hay and enough grain to put them to a market finish at about 1,000 pounds. He sees a place for corn in his program too—for stored as silage, it could provide the fattening ration he needs, and it would reduce his dependence on Western feed grains. He plans to grow 20 acres of corn next year.

Dobson is confident that it will pay. If it does, it could be the spark that will transform a section of the Maritimes into a new and spectacular beef country. V



This year, Dobson put up a pole-type barn with open front for his cows. It is 180 ft. long by 44 ft. wide, and the yard extends 200 ft. in front.

AGRICULTURE and the ECM

by NORMAN L. GOODLAND

Following the recent exchange of views by Commonwealth members, Britain's decision on entry into the European Common Market draws nearer. A British journalist and broadcaster, who specializes in international agricultural affairs, comments on this issue which will affect us all

AT the time of writing, we are warned by the popular press over here that Great Britain may not be able to enter the European Common Market after all. The reason given is that our Government cannot get the safeguards and guarantees for Commonwealth trade, without which, it has promised, it will not join.

Before we take off our hats to the altruism of the British negotiators, we must not lose sight of the fact that the present Government is in a very bad way in regard to its prestige and popularity. If its negotiations with the ECM fail, growing public contempt for it may force an election in which it would be swept from power. The Opposition press suggests that this being the case, British negotiators will give way on the Commonwealth issue, if they can find some means of pretending that they have not.

This is a monstrous suggestion to us all. However ruthless Commonwealth Governments can be toward each other when it comes to preserving individual business interests, we ordinary people of the older Commonwealth countries know that we belong to each other. Should any one of our governments proceed on a course which might split the family, it would have to accept the bitterness of us all. If anyone has doubts about this, a few moments of conversation with South Africans of British origin will dispel them. To us ordinary citizens of the Commonwealth, it seems incredible that Great Britain herself should even think of such a course.

Notwithstanding, there are some pretty grim facts behind the British decision to negotiate with the European Common Market. It is odd that the British farming world should have divined them rather more clearly than most. British farmers know that the European Common Market differs from other "common markets" being formed at present in that its basis is politico-military; that United States pressure on British foreign policy cannot have the same sentiments as regards our Commonwealth that we have ourselves; and, that while fear of Communism exists, all other activities in the European area will be subordinated to it.

British farmers therefore see the reorganization of European agriculture within this framework. They feel that some form of European union is inevitable, but by no means welcomed as far as British farming is concerned. The only recourse for farming is, therefore, to put up a fight for the best that can be got from developments over which it has no control. It may well be that farmers throughout the Commonwealth regard the situation similarly.

However, it would be wrong to suggest that agricultural reorganization in Europe is the result of politico-military, or even industrial considerations. Some sort of agricultural reorganization was bound to arise in Europe, as it is doing in other parts of the world. This writer feels that if we can discipline ourselves to remove our noses from our own immediate grindstones, and look at what

is happening in Europe against the background of the *world* farming situation, we will see that present agricultural developments here point to a more fundamental problem than that local to Europe.

IT might be that some of us have an aversion to South African politics, but this is a very sound agricultural country. We should not, therefore, be blinded to any agricultural wisdom which may come out of it, especially when such wisdom can assist us in seeing the world farming situation as

In regard to this statement, it may seem on the surface that the ECM is endeavoring to do just that—get together to adjust members' aims to make sense. But there is one feature about the whole set-up—apart from the non-agricultural one discussed above—which strikes us whichever way we look at it. It is this. That as regards dealing with European farm surpluses, the solutions planned at this stage by the ECM are primarily *local* in character. Having observed this, we may feel that the ECM falls into its place as the largest of many similar "common markets" which have

THE AUTHOR has had wide experience as a farm worker, in Hampshire, England, as a BBC farm commentator, and as a freelance journalist and author.

One of his main concerns is to keep relationships between Commonwealth nations strong, and to do what he can to this end.

Mr. Goodland (left) is shown here chatting with a Hampshire farm worker of long acquaintance.



it really is. Mr. J. C. P. Cilliers, assistant director of the South African Agricultural Union, after attending the General Conference of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers in Yugoslavia, had this to say:

"We wrestled with the problem that . . . the people who so urgently need food cannot pay for it, and those producing an abundance cannot get rid of it, and are being penalized for their productive efficiency by having their price levels depressed."

He also said: "The most disturbing factor which came to light at the Conference was that food importing countries aimed to produce more and to import less, and some have been planning to become exporters, while present exporting countries plan to export even more . . ."

"Considering that every pound of food exported by one country must be imported by another country, exports of food must therefore always equal world imports. It is clear how crazy these individual plans are in their aggregate, yet you cannot get the various countries together to adjust their aims to make sense."

been formed, and are being formed, to deal with *local* farm surpluses and other agricultural difficulties in other parts of the world.

The United Kingdom, as far as agriculture is concerned, has been a "common market" for specified areas of the world for a long time. It is important to remember that whether Great Britain goes into the ECM or not, the system of Commonwealth preferences as they stand are no longer practicable in view of farm surplus problems within the United Kingdom.

Africa is full of "common market" ideas and plans. In South Africa, for example, the agricultural industry is turning its attention to a vast internal African market still waiting to be fully developed. Economic necessity—and perhaps a feeling of growing isolation due to politics—is bringing about awareness of the need for better training and management of agricultural labor, increased agricultural efficiency, and the creation of a larger market for agricultural and industrial products, with a subsequent rise in the standard of living for all.

(Please turn to next page)

ROYAL BANK APPOINTMENT



J. E. McArthur

The Royal Bank of Canada has announced the appointment of J. E. McArthur as Agricultural Representative with headquarters in the Ontario General Manager's Department, Toronto. Manager for the past nine years of the bank's Belleville, Ont., Branch, Mr. McArthur, who takes up his new duties in October, is widely known in agricultural circles through his participation in the 4-H Club movement and other activities involving farm and rural life. In his new post, Mr. McArthur will travel throughout Canada on behalf of the bank.



strong as
an OX
GLOBELITE



Don't hesitate to ask an advertiser for additional information if you need it.

**"Old at 40, 50, 60?"
Man, Get Wise! Pep Up**

Thousands are peppy at 70! So, if you feel weak, low in energy, "old" at 40, 50 or 60, quit blaming it on age. If you want to feel younger, try Ostrex Tonic Tablets at once. Also for debility due just to rundown body's lack of iron, the "below-par" feelings you may call "being old". Puts pep in both sexes. Try Ostrex to feel peppy, years younger. 3-day "get-acquainted" size only 69¢. At all druggists.

AGRICULTURE AND THE ECM—Continued

Dependent territories in East Africa are considering creation of their own "common market." But Rhodesia has the idea of supplying Europe as an associate.

If we look to the Americas, and to Australasia, we see the embryo of other agricultural trade regroupings to deal primarily with local agricultural conditions. But the common feature of them all is this: regarded in their true perspective, they reveal themselves as necessary expedients to deal principally with *local* problems arising from the main one—the *world* farm problem, which is as Mr. Cilliers pointed out, the present inability of agricultural surpluses to be economically transferred to the areas most in need of food.

Whether the organizers of these "common markets" themselves realize it or not, these groupings cannot be permanent. With the *world* problem still barely touched, time must reveal their true nature—that of expediency. In none of them is this so plainly evident as in the background facts of the ECM.

AMONG the largest surpluses in the ECM are wheat, with France as the center of overproduction; and dairy products, with the Netherlands as the center. The ECM plans to deal with this surplus as follows. The main exports of wheat are to Britain, Lebanon and the French Community. Wheat flour is also exported to Britain and, in fact, to Ceylon and the Commonwealth. Should Great Britain join the ECM, there will be pressures upon her to take in more of the ECM wheat production. This is one of the reasons why we have been warned all along of the reluctance of the ECM to make satisfactory arrangements with Canada and Australia.

The ECM envisages a vast increase in its beef production. The object of this—together with an increased pig-meat production—is also to help use up surpluses in grain. In this connection, home barley growing is to be increased, and importation of barley correspondingly discouraged. Again, to serve the new meat program, there is a plan to make great increases in home-grown maize.

Beef production is not only to help deal with the grain surpluses—it is also intended to try and offset the dairy surplus problem.

If the situation could be rendered *static*, it might be possible to enter into arrangements with Commonwealth suppliers of wheat—Canada and Australia; of maize, East and South Africa; of dairy products, New Zealand, Australia and Canada; of barley, Canada and Australia, and to provide outlets for East African pig-meat or even beef. But, put at its best, it could offer no real *expansion* on the present trade of these countries with Great Britain and the ECM, except in the case of maize for the meat program. This latter would last only until such time as the aimed-for ECM self-sufficiency program is achieved, which is supposed to be by 1965.

But the situation *cannot* remain static in regard to European food

surpluses and for this reason. Wherever there are surpluses and falling prices to the producer, the reaction is to try and produce more to make up for the falling farm income. European farming journals in no way differ from those in Canada—in that they are filled with glowing descriptions of how to achieve record production at record low cost. No matter what farming conference you go to, the theme is the same—how to produce at the peak of efficiency, which means the maximum production at the lowest possible cost. And if the farm products about which any particular conference is interested are in surplus supply, the tendency is to emphasize this theme still further—not to tell the producers to cut down on output and thereby decrease their income.

Again, if you attend any of the larger national farming conferences, or seek official agricultural advice anywhere, it is very evident that in the interests of farming efficiency, the general tendency of agricultural thought in Europe today is toward the large-farming unit. That may seem logical in Canada, but it is a different kettle of fish on a continent where farming has been fragmented into medium-to-small farm units for many centuries.

Small farmers are being pressured to form syndicates, and, in France, the intention seems to be to put "inefficient" peasant farmers to other occupations, and to amalgamate their holdings to make larger producing units. Big business is busy encouraging this so as to integrate farming with large-scale retail supply. This cannot but give enormous impetus to ECM agricultural production, already up in the ECM countries by one-third since the war, and in the U.K. by two-thirds.

IT is obvious that overproduction will go on and increase in Europe. In due course it will overtake present plans to deal even with the most pressing agricultural surpluses. The only way to beat this is to limit production by quota, which must limit the income of the producer—already hard-pressed if he is a medium to small farmer. This is a complete negation of the whole idea of the ECM, as far as agriculture is concerned.

Further than this, the future of trying to deal with European overproduction primarily upon the local scale, must also mean that arrangements now being entered into with outside suppliers of agricultural commodities, must be overtaken.

Far from being a sensible "get-together" to adjust agricultural aims to make sense, the ECM, like other local "common markets," does against the background of the *world* farming situation, reveal itself basically as an attempt at a more equitable sharing of the headache of increased farm production among those locally responsible for it.

Until very recently, there has been little evidence of a lively general awareness of the real root of all our problems—how to transfer food surpluses economically to the people who need them most.

The Duke of Edinburgh, who increasingly shows himself as one of the most enlightened and effective Royal personages this country has ever produced, lends his weight to a campaign to raise funds and means to help backward areas toward better agricultural production themselves. There are limits to this. In areas of direst need there is room and time only for the production of quick-growing, bulk crops. These do not provide sufficient protein levels for normal human health. It must be done, of course, and will help, but it still does not solve the problem of what we are going to do with overproduction elsewhere in the world, or cut down on the need to transfer it to such areas.

The fact is that whether or not Britain enters the ECM will have little effect on *overall* world farming surplus difficulties. Her preferential system cannot go on for ever, whatever she decides. Even before the ECM was organized, Australia and New Zealand were aware of the increasing difficulties of supplying agricultural products to Europe—even to an area of preference. For some years they have been searching for alternative markets and new products, because the growth prospects of even the U.K. markets were realized to be insufficient for them.

WE have, of course, left out large agricultural interests in Europe of such countries as the U.S. and Argentina. The possibility of an agricultural trade war to supply Europe looms greater than the present awareness of it, or attempts to prevent it. It is perhaps wiser for all concerned to do what is expedient with Europe while opportunities exist, but to bend the main effort toward reducing agricultural dependence upon her. The time must come when no one agricultural exporter to the ECM will gain advantage, unless it be at the expense of others. This may not be so with commodities the ECM cannot produce herself. But narrowed to these, world competition will be intense.

Local agricultural problems such as Europe now faces can never be properly resolved until the agricultural producers of the world get together to deal with their *real* cause: what to do with the world's agricultural surpluses, and how to get them to the areas of need.

This problem cuts across the ideologies which now divide the world. If you lived in India, for example, you would know that it is already more important than them. This writer believes that whether Britain goes in with the ECM or not, Commonwealth producers could make a long step in the right direction by getting together to begin to deal with the main *world* problem. If British leadership is faltering, there are other Commonwealth countries which could, and should, take the initiative in this matter. Such a gathering might well be the precursor to the world organization of agriculture Mr. Cilliers advocates, also supported by the National Farmers' Union of England and Wales:

"We should develop policies on a world-wide basis—not on a limited front. This is also essential to Europe's agricultural problems." ✓

Father and Son Make a Deal

A straight business proposition, not a gift, has given Jim McKinney his independence and a start in farming

by **RICHARD COBB**

Field Editor

YOU want your boys to have a good education, and then to offer them a worthwhile future on the farm. It's easy to say, but how on earth do you do it? Lloyd McKinney seems to have an answer—at least, his scheme has worked well so far.

Farming at Waskada, in Manitoba's southwest corner, Lloyd has two sons, Jim and Bill. Jim is the elder and has a diploma in agriculture from the University of Manitoba; Bill may be going for a degree in agriculture and, if he does, the farm will be kept going somehow during his long absence. But is there a future for them as farmers?

The way Lloyd figured it out, there had to be a partnership agreement, and there needed to be some means of financing his sons' shares in the partnership. Jim graduated last year with honors, and being 21 he became eligible for a loan from the Manitoba Agricultural Credit Corporation. This is a provincial government agency which makes a special feature of helping young men to become established on farms. Lloyd couldn't afford to give his son a farm, so Jim used the M.A.C. loan to buy a section and a quarter of land from his father, the loan being repayable at 4 per cent over 30 years. In all, Jim had four beef heifers in calf, a seed drill, and the land to contribute to a partnership with his father.

They had a lawyer draw up the partnership agreement, which gave Lloyd a 75 per cent share and Jim 25 per cent in the enterprise, McKinney Farms. Lloyd, owing to ill-health, has to confine himself to an advisory role, and helps out in such ways as going into town for supplies and spare parts. Jim handles most of the outside work, and for management and services is paid a monthly salary by the partnership. He also has his house, fuel and electricity free. Father and son keep the books jointly, usually in winter, and have them audited.

JIM is content with the arrangement. He considers that his father has treated him very generously, particularly in allocating 25 per cent of the partnership to him. He also sees good possibilities for development of their grain-livestock enterprise, possibly by buying more land, even if this meant hiring more help.

While Jim was taking the diploma course, one of the projects was to make up a plan for his family's farm. This not only set him thinking about their future, but the plan came in useful when he applied for his loan. As a result, there was no difficulty in proving his ease for credit, and he was able to figure out his needs at considerably less than \$25,000, which is the maximum allowed.

Another bonus from the diploma course is that Jim has become acquainted with the professors in the Faculty of Agriculture. They know him by his first name and he is able to go to them informally and ask for their comments on his ideas for developing the farm.

Lloyd McKinney, too, is well satisfied with the way their partnership is working out. He reckons that having his son pay his own way is a necessity, but it also gives Jim more independence and a greater incentive to succeed than he would have if he received cash or a farm share as a gift from his father.

His younger son, Bill, says Lloyd, can have the same start if he wants it. He could be



Jim McKinney takes time out while combining a neighbor's rye to give *The Guide* his angle in how the partnership with his father is working.

sold a section and a quarter, the same as Jim, or he could buy some more land and bring that into the partnership. If he decided to come in, they would have the land reappraised and a new partnership agreement would be drawn up, probably dividing the shares in McKinney Farms at 50 per cent for Lloyd, 25 for Jim, and 25 for Bill.

At one time, they considered forming a company and selling shares to Bill, if he wasn't sure of how and where he would start his career. But this was ruled out because he could obtain credit only for land, not shares. However, they might form a company later, if Bill has entered the partnership.

Looking further ahead, Lloyd thinks that his sons might decide to leave their shares of the earnings in the business, while he withdraws his, and in that way they could buy him out eventually.

In the meantime, while Bill is not a partner, he is leasing a quarter-section from the partnership on a 75-25 share basis. He had 55 acres of this in flax, 25 brome-alfalfa, and 65 summerfallow this year. In addition, he is paid a wage while he works for the partnership.

IN all, the McKinneys are farming about 4,500 acres, including 2,228 acres cultivated (640 acres rented) and 2,240 acres of pasture (half lease). The cultivated acreage is roughly one-third summerfallow. The principal crops are wheat, fall rye, flax, but they have also done well with second-crop barley. They took 12,000 bales of brome and alfalfa off 125 acres this year, and seeded another 200 acres to forage last spring. The 125 acres will probably be broken next year



[Guide photos] Lloyd McKinney and his younger son, Bill, pause during swathing. Bill works for his father and elder brother, but is not yet in the partnership.

—56 acres of it has been down for 10 years, but it is close to their buildings and they were able to manure it regularly.

The pasture, located in the Souris Valley, is mostly "prairie wool," which cures itself after it dies and the cattle "can go right at it in the spring," says Lloyd.

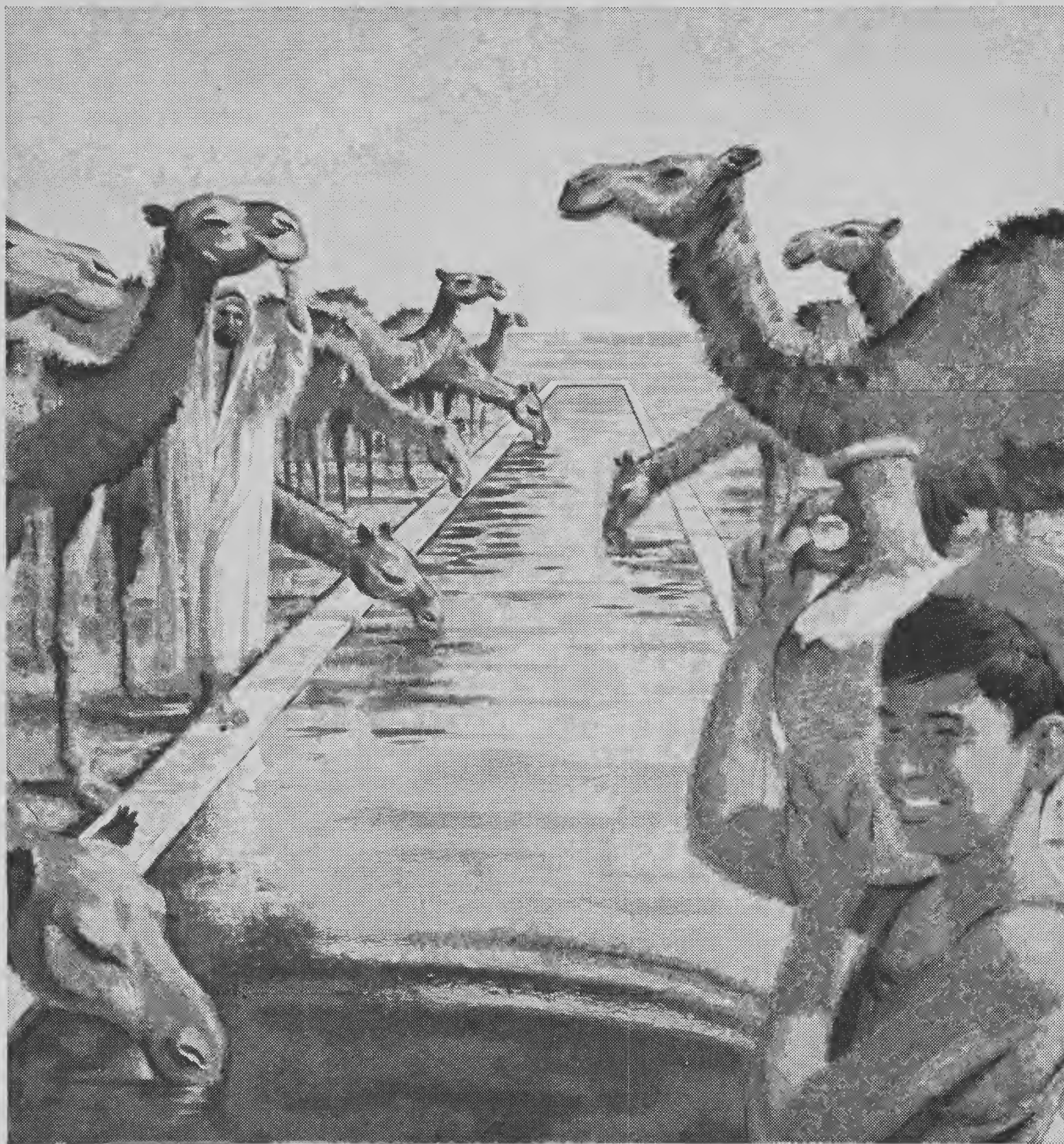
They have 300 head of beef cattle, including about 120 cows and 110 calves. The rest are 1½-year-old heifers and the bottom cut of last year's steers. The herd comprises both Hereford and Angus. All heifers are bred to an Angus bull for their first calf. They use a Hereford bull on mature Angus cows, and the Angus bull on the poorer Herefords. So they get a lot of crossbreds and find there's a good demand for them across the U.S. border, only a few miles away, except for heifers.

They weigh calves while fattening them and keep records of the gains. As a result, they think they may go back to straight Hereford breeding. The crossbreds are good, but show little or no advantage compared with the top Hereford or Angus. They started just recently to feed their own steers, roughing them through the first winter and then putting them back on grass. The next summer they will be grain finished (about 90 days).

Well aware of the need to keep strict records, the McKinneys list all their purebreds and grades, note down their purchases and sales, and make use of the basic herd to claim income tax exemption on its value.

All in all, Lloyd says, the partnership is a happy solution to the family farm problem. Jim is married and needs some security; Bill deserves to be offered the same opportunities as his elder brother has. The farm is continuing to develop. There is always something to learn, and they are fortunate in having many fine farmers as neighbors, and they pick up plenty of ideas from them.

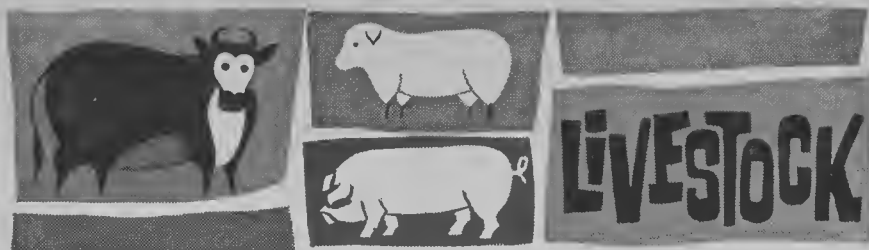
That's the way it is with farming. There's always something to learn. And one thing that might be learned from the McKinney farm is how a father and his two sons are working to a plan that could give all of them a stake in the future. ✓



How Canadian Nickel helps make seawater drinkable in Kuwait

It wasn't so long ago that Kuwait's drinking water had to be imported in goatskin bags; the natural sources of water being particularly foul and brackish. Today, however, the world's largest seawater evaporation plant supplies six million gallons of fresh water daily. Nickel alloys helped make this plant possible, just as they help in similar ways in other countries. Why nickel? Because nickel alloys can best withstand the punishing effects of corrosive salt water. The growth of nickel markets at home and abroad helps strengthen Canada's economy and helps provide more jobs for Canadians.

THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED
55 YONGE STREET, TORONTO



P.E.I. Swinemen Try Large Whites

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND'S hogmen, who have been producing the country's leanest hogs for more years than most farmers can remember, are heading into a new era in their swine breeding program.

The unsurpassed quality of the Island's hogs in the past didn't come about by chance. It was the result of a careful breeding program in which producers tested their hogs carefully under Advanced Registry, and selected the ones for breeding stock that produced the best carcasses. New bloodlines were seldom introduced to Island herds.

Now, at the urgings of breeders like Sterling Willis, one of the Island's largest breeders, and Lew Roper, the livestock supervisor for the provincial department of agriculture, the government has decided the time has come to introduce a mammoth infusion of new blood. The Island's hogs, they say, need more vigor and strength.

It was agreed last fall that the kind of bloodlines required were those of the Large White. This is a strain of Yorkshire, popular in Britain, which is known for its size and vigor. High quality Large Whites are expensive. But the province's Minister of Agriculture, the Hon. Andrew McRae, agreed that the government should support the project with financial backing. Three gilts and a boar were ordered from Scotland.

The goal was to get a broadly-based breeding group. The three gilts were selected so they would be unrelated. Each was bred to unrelated boars before being brought to Canada.

The pigs are now on the Island, stabled at the Willis farm. The gilts are farrowing their litters there, and each will be tested at the A.R. station. Two boars are being saved from the first litters, and these too will be tested.

If they all measure up in the test station, and prove that they can produce high quality pigs, then the breeding stock will be made available to other breeders on the Island.

Willis, who owns one of the imported gilts himself, points out that this new program indicates a change in emphasis in breeding pigs. Like most orthodox breeders today, he says that picking breeding stock on pedigree alone will only carry you so far. "You've got to get out in the pig pen to do a real job of selection," he says. "A pig has to please your eye. Once you've found one that looks right, that's the time to examine the pedigree," he believes. "Get

a pig that looks right, and that has a sound pedigree for producing quality pigs, and you'll likely have a pig that will do the job for you."—D.R.B. V



[Guide photo] Sterling Willis of P.E.I. sizing up one of the imported Large White boars.



Terramycin

POTENCY-PROTECTED ANTIBIOTIC

STAYS POTENT LONGER THAN ANY OTHER FARM ANTIBIOTIC

*90% of Canada's farms have ground water supplies which are usually alkaline



Get a test paper from your dealer and see if your farm water is alkaline. If it is, you need Terramycin, the antibiotic that stays potent in alkaline water.

If your water supply is neutral or alkaline (pH of 7.0 or more), you should use Terramycin, the one broad-spectrum antibiotic that retains disease-fighting potency even in alkaline water. In 90% of animal drinking water tested, Terramycin delivered more active antibiotic—up to 40% more—for 24 hours! This means that Terramycin stays potent in solution longer. It takes less Terramycin for a more effective disease-fighting job than any other antibiotic.

Terramycin helps prevent or reduce mortality losses due to a wide variety of primary infections plus many secondary disease-causing organisms that complicate disease attacks, (most antibiotics act against only one group or the other). Get disease-fighting efficiency plus longer lasting potency . . . ask for Terramycin wherever animal health products are sold.

Potent TERRAMYCIN Animal Health Products: **Animal Formula** **Poultry Formula with Anti-Germ 77** • **Liquid Formula for Mastitis** **A & D Scours Tablets** • **Injectable Solution**

Since 1849

Pfizer

2562A

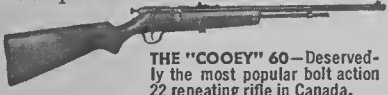
SPECIAL OFFER!

\$4.95 Rechargeable Flashlight ONLY \$2.00. Send \$2.00 and carton top off any Terramycin Animal Health Product to "Flashlight", P.O. Box 1111, Montreal 3, Que.

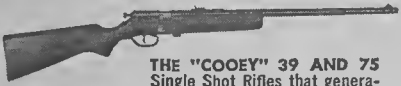
COOEY

GIVES THE MOST GUN
FOR YOUR MONEY

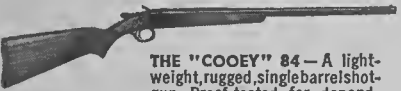
"COOEY"—100% Canadian. Over 50 years of skill and experience is represented in "COOEY" Firearms. Low price and world-wide customer acceptance.



THE "COOEY" 60—Deservedly the most popular bolt action 22 repeating rifle in Canada.



THE "COOEY" 39 AND 75 Single Shot Rifles that generations of boys have cut their teeth on. These 22's cost less than a good pair of shoes, and try asking a boy which he'd prefer.



THE "COOEY" 84—A lightweight, rugged, single barrel shotgun. Proof-tested for dependability. Available in all gauges.

COOEY Rifles and Shotguns are available in Hardware, Sporting Goods and General Stores clear across Canada. Every COOEY Rifle and Shotgun proof-tested and backed by Company guarantee.

H. W. COOEY
MACHINE & ARMS CO.
COBOURG, ONTARIO

6202

ask the
"Royal"
about farm
improvement
loans

To finance construction, repairs, extensions, electric systems, equipment and for other useful purposes.



ROYAL BANK

RB-62-2

LIVESTOCK



Some of the test steers on pasture during CDA meat production experiment. [Guide photo]

Holstein vs. Shorthorn Steers

WHEN it comes to meat production, Holstein steers and Holstein-Shorthorn crossbreds will outgain straight Shorthorns. But straight Shorthorns produce carcasses that grade higher under standards of the Canada Department of Agriculture. This conclusion can be drawn from trials carried on by CDA researchers, involving 93 steers over a 3-year period.

W. A. Jordan reports that some of the Holsteins, Shorthorns, and crossbreds, were finished as fed-yearlings and others were raised to go to market as "medium" steers or 2-year-olds.

Among the fed-yearlings (to be marketed at 1 year) the Holsteins made an average daily gain from birth of 1.72 lb., while the crossbreds were only slightly behind at 1.70 lb. The Shorthorns averaged 1.62 lb.

Among the steers marketed as 2-year-olds, the Holsteins averaged gains of 1.48 lb. per day, crossbreds 1.42 lb., and Shorthorns 1.32 lb.

Jordan says that Holsteins, and to a lesser extent crossbreds, tended to grow at the expense of putting on fat, during their first year. The Shorthorns gave the highest dressing percentage, and the highest grade, producing smoother, more highly finished carcasses than the leaner, heavier type produced by Holsteins.

Crossbreds were intermediate in this respect. However, the Holsteins and the crossbreds did produce carcasses with larger eyes of lean, both in the yearling and 2-year-old groups.

In most cases the Shorthorns reached market finish at a younger age than did the Holsteins. The crossbreds reached market finish rapidly too.—D.R.B. ✓

Give Ewes Proper Care

COLD will not harm sheep if they have good feed and are sheltered from storms. Specialists at Macdonald College, Que., recommend that sheep should have access to an exercise yard at all times, except during a storm or if they are menaced by dogs, when they should be brought in at night.

Another important point is to feed a good quality hay to bred ewes, but keep the best legume hay for pregnant and nursing ewes in February, March, and April. A poor hay should be supplemented with a 50-50 mixture of oats and barley at ½ lb. per head per day. Salt and mineral mix should be available always. Iodine is needed, too, in most parts of Eastern Canada. ✓

They'll be standing
when your children
are grown!



TRADE MARK
**PRESSURE TREATED
FENCE
POSTS**

DURABLE...ECONOMICAL

... proved in use by farmers and public utilities to last 40 years or more ... 5 times longer than untreated or inferior dipped or painted posts!



**FREE
CATALOGUE
OF PLANS
AVAILABLE FOR
POLE TYPE FARM
STRUCTURES**

CANADA CREOSOTING COMPANY LIMITED
P.O. Box 1255, Calgary, Alta.

CG 62-10

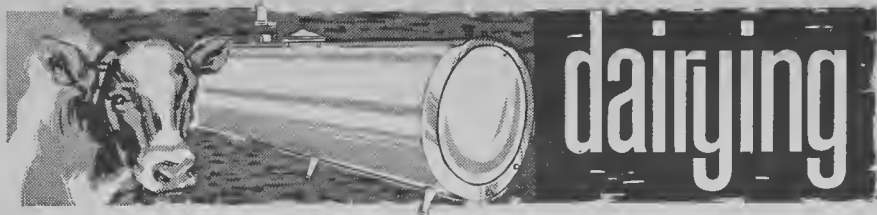
Please send me illustrated catalogue of plans for pole type construction with "Triple C" Brand pressure treated wood for economy and long life.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

TOWN.....PROV.....

**CANADA CREOSOTING
COMPANY LIMITED**



Tips for Stall Barns

ALTHOUGH loose housing units are cheaper to build and operate than stall barns, some dairymen still prefer the latter. Breeders who sell cattle find stall barns best because tied animals can be inspected easily. If a stall-type barn is planned, states the Alberta Department of Agriculture, the following principles should be followed wherever possible.

1. Face cows outward for maximum efficiency.
2. Install sweep-in mangers to make feeding and cleaning easier.
3. Allow for herd and feed storage expansion.
4. Locate the milk house conveniently to save steps.
5. Use mechanical equipment for handling materials.
6. Store materials in a convenient place with chutes to transport them.
7. Allow a minimum width of 32 ft. for two rows of cows.
8. Provide adequate cross-alleys to save steps.
9. Build larger stalls to reduce injuries (cows can be kept cleaner

in a longer stall if you use cow trainers).

10. Provide suitable pens for sick, injured and pregnant cows.

11. Provide adequate ventilation. —C.V.F. V

Should Heifers Be Bred at 10 Months?

A DAIRY farmer will find some definite advantages in breeding heifers early, but one big disadvantage makes this a poor practice. The problem is that the heifers are small at calving time and they have trouble giving birth.

At the University of Wisconsin, E. W. Wickersham and L. H. Schultz made tests and came to the conclusion that it might be profitable to breed well-fed heifers at 10 months, if the calving problem could be solved. There would, of course, be an earlier return on investment compared with the usual 18-month breeding age. It could also result in an extra lactation and an extra calf per cow.

The heifers bred at 10 months in their tests compared favorably with heifers bred at 14 and 18 months in conception rate, production and growth. But calving difficulties were

severe among the young heifers. Out of 8 that calved at about 20 months of age, 7 needed considerable help during delivery. In two groups of older heifers, only about half had any difficulty, and it was much less severe.

The calving problem will not be easy to solve. One possibility might be to select bulls for ability to produce small calves, but there is no information on this and it will be hard to get. Another way to make calving easier might be to breed young dairy heifers to beef bulls, but this would eliminate possible herd replacement.

The tests showed that 14 to 17 months is the breeding age for well-fed Holstein heifers, and that little is to be gained by delaying breeding beyond this age. It is not practical to breed at younger ages until a satisfactory way is found to ease calving. V

Cooling in Wooden Tank

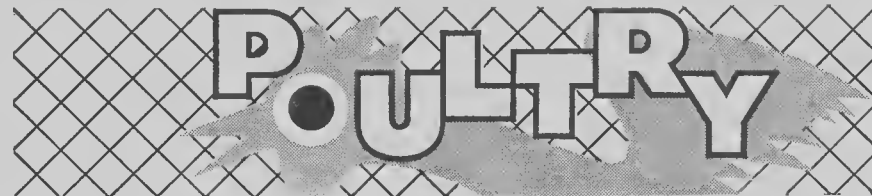
IF you don't have mechanical refrigeration, a wooden tank can be used for cooling milk and cream. J. R. Findlay, Alberta dairy inspector, says that both milk and cream should be cooled below 50°F. as soon as possible after milking, and be kept at that temperature until they are shipped.

Use water piped directly from the well. If it passes through the cooling tank on its way to the stock watering trough, you are sure that it is changed frequently. The tank should be deep enough to allow the water to come above the shoulders of the cans. V

Pecking Is Not That Simple

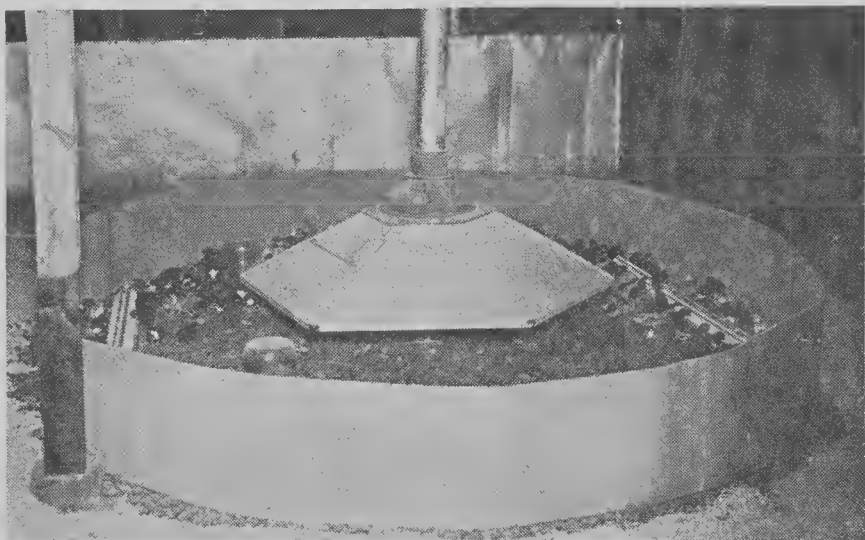
THERE are five parts to a single peck, according to two Scottish researchers. After watching poultry pecking grain, they listed these phases: (1) interval between pecks, including taking aim; (2) striking; (3) taking hold of feed; (4) withdrawal; (5) jerking grain into throat.

They say that birds strike with considerable force, more with the action of a mechanical digger than a pair of forceps. They recorded only



one miss. Fourteen beak openings and closings were observed in one peck as the bird jerked the grain to the throat. It was also noticed that the rate of pecking faded in hot conditions, but was more accurate. V

Better with Cardboard Guard



Cardboard chick guards are better than wire, because they eliminate floor drafts. Guards keep chicks near brooders, avoid lost chicks and pile-ups. Don't use cardboard twice if you had disease trouble with previous birds.

LOAC photo

Are Your Turkeys Happy?

EXTREME cold, extreme heat, and other inclement weather cause stress in turkeys which can result in slower growth and poorer market finish. R. M. Blakely of the Swift Current Experimental Farm, Sask., says that these major stresses are easily recognized, but there are a great many minor ones which, over a period, can do as much harm to the turkey flock.

He points out that small day-to-day irregularities in feeding and management may seem unimportant, but they do put the birds under nervous tension and stress. A shortage of water or feed (even for an hour or two), competition between two ages of birds, shortage of feeder space, overcrowding, rough handling, etc., all come into this category. Nervous tension interferes with the digestive processes of turkeys, just as it does with humans.

Mr. Blakely sums it up with a simple question — are your turkeys happy? V



Javex[®]

BLEACH

Best disinfectant for the whole farm. Most economical. Takes only 5 oz. of JAVEX to a gallon of water for hygienically clean results.



You'll find JAVEX excellent for disinfecting barn, dairy, pens, feeding troughs, and kennels, too.



EXPERTLY DISINFECTS YET COSTS LESS!!!



JAVEX is a registered trademark.

MEN PAST 40

Troubled with GETTING UP NIGHTS
Pains in BACK, HIPS, LEGS
Tiredness, LOSS OF VIGOR

If you are a victim of these symptoms then your troubles may be traced to Glandular Inflammation. Glandular Inflammation is a constitutional disease and medicines that give temporary relief will not remove the causes of your troubles. Neglect of Glandular Inflammation often leads to premature old age, and incurable conditions.

The past year, men from 1,000 communities have been successfully treated here at Excelsior Springs. They have found soothing relief and a new outlook in the future of life.

The Excelsior Medical Clinic, devoted to the treatment of diseases peculiar to older men by NON-SURGICAL Methods has a New FREE BOOK that tells how these troubles may be corrected by proven Non-Surgical treatments. This book may prove of utmost importance in your life.

Excelsior Medical Clinic, Dept. B8755,
Excelsior Springs, Mo.

Science Now Shrinks Piles Without Pain or Discomfort

Finds Substance That Relieves Pain
And Itching As It Shrinks Hemorrhoids

Toronto, Ont. (Special)—For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain and itching. Thousands have been relieved with this inexpensive substance right in the privacy of their own home without any discomfort or inconvenience.

In case after case, while gently relieving pain actual reduction (shrinkage) took place.

Most amazing of all—results were so thorough that sufferers made statements like "Piles have ceased to be a problem!"

The secret is a new healing substance (Bio-Dyne)—discovery of a famous scientific institute.

Now this new healing substance is offered in suppository or ointment form called Preparation H. Ask for it at all drug stores—money back guarantee.

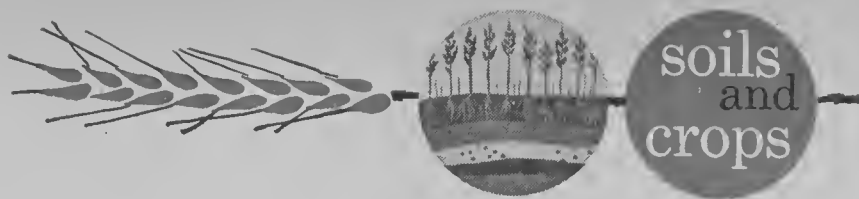
FARM SANITATION!

Despite many new aids to sanitation, Gillett's Lye still remains by far the most effective and economical single cleaning and sanitizing agent for general farm use. Two tablespoons of Gillett's in a gallon of water gives you a cleaning solution that attacks grease and dirt, kills many germs and viruses, leaves surfaces spotless and sanitary. Yet costs you just pennies. This is just one of dozens of ways you can save work, save time, save money with Gillett's Lye. They're all contained in a FREE authoritative 60-page booklet. To get your free copy, write: Standard Brands Limited, 550 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal.

MUSHROOMS \$4.50

\$4.50 lb. for dried mushrooms. More growers wanted. Everything supplied.

Dehydrated Products & Chemicals
Box 548 Calgary, Alberta



Rundown on Temporary Grain Storage

IF you have to provide emergency storage for grain, you'll be interested in some good advice from Jack Peck of Saskatchewan's family farm improvement branch.

The six common types of storage are: (1) open piles of grain; (2) straw or hay bales piled with plastic top and bottom; (3) woven wire with posts 3 or 4 ft. apart; (4) snow fence bins; (5) plywood bins; (6) reinforced old buildings.

Before deciding which to use, it's worth noting that temporary storage is not necessarily cheaper in the long-run than permanent storage. For example, investment for a round or rectangular or arch-rafter granary, with a concrete floor, is 10 to 20 cents per bushel, depending on size. Temporary storage with plastic covering a conical pile is 2 to 3 cents, and an open plywood bin with plastic floor and covering is 5 to 7 cents. Over 5 to 10 years, the yearly investment in plastic cover would exceed the yearly charge for more permanent storage.

Jack Peck points out that losses can be high in emergency storage. A University of Saskatchewan study showed that loss from open grain piles, mainly bottom spoilage, was 2.5 per cent, and from piles protected by fencing and sheaves it was 3.7 per cent. Unprotected field piles of wheat lost as much as 10 per cent, but this was reduced in sheltered areas on sod, or with a layer of straw that was well coned, or where there was protection without pockets to catch moisture.

An open grain pile should be on high ground, well drained, and with a plastic sheet on the bottom to reduce the heaviest source of damage—moisture. Pile the grain in a cone with an auger to allow it to shed moisture, and leave it free of foot marks or pockets.

A straw or hay bale shelter should have bales butted end to end in a circle, with one bale overlapping the one below. Three to four bales is high enough for the wall, which should be bound with page wire or barbed wire to resist outward pressure. The cone of grain on top needs a covering of loose hay, straw, sheaves, or plastic.

For the wire type, set posts 3 to 4 ft. apart in a 15 to 20 ft. diameter circle, with page wire nailed to the insides of the posts. The inside of the woven-wire shelter can be lined with sheaves or reinforced plastic.

Snow-fence bins, 15 to 50 ft. in diameter, need a lining of heavy wax-type building paper in 8 to 10 ft. sheets, overlapping the paper to prevent ripping under pressure from

the grain. Fill from the center and, when almost full, fold the top of the building paper toward the center so that moisture will not leak into the pile. Cover the cone with plastic, sheaves, or bales.

A round plywood bin, 16 ft. diameter and 4 or 8 ft. high, using about 6 sheets (per layer) of 4 by 8 ft. plywood, with plastic top and bottom, makes good temporary storage. Join ends of sheets with 4 in. strips, one inside and one outside a 2 in. by 4 in. Load bin from the center with an auger for even stress.

Black plastic sheeting is preferable for coverings. Clear plastic allows ultra-violet rays through, causing grain to deteriorate and, also, some farmers say that ducks mistake clear plastic for water and damage both themselves and the plastic when trying to land there.

Old buildings make good temporary storage, says Jack Peck, but walls and floors usually need reinforcement to take the strain. Plastic on walls and floors keeps moisture out, and make cleaning easier.

The temporary storages mentioned are good for the short term, but Peck reckons you should have enough permanent storage at least for your average carryover of grain in the spring. This will vary, but it might be 15 to 20 bushels per seeded acre in many cases.

When Does Tobacco Glow?

A DEVICE which measures the temperature at which a powdered sample of tobacco glows has been developed at the University of Wisconsin. The advantage of the new instrument is that it can test very small samples, as little as one-tenth of a gram.

The former standard test, known as "leaf burn," consisted of touching the tobacco briefly with a hot wire, while the tester counted the number of seconds that the leaf glowed. The new device is a 15" ceramic cylinder along which the temperature gradually increases. A small sieve containing tobacco is moved over this element, spilling a fine stream of powdered tobacco as it goes. The point at which the powder "sparkles" indicates its ignition temperature.

After taking several readings with the same sample, it was found that they varied by only about 8°. Variations between different samples were as high as 82°.

The new instrument is being used by plant breeders in the development of new strains of cigar tobacco which will burn better.

Fall Seeding for Overworked Pasture

LATE fall, October 10 to freeze-up, is a good time to seed a stubble field with a forage mixture of grass and alfalfa. Dave Heinrichs of the Swift Current Experimental Farm, Sask., points out many of the old pastures have been denuded in recent years, and there is also an increase in livestock which need more and better pastures, and good quality hay.

The general pasture situation on most farms appears to be bleak, he says. Native grass, and even crested wheatgrass, have been grazed out and weeds are taking their place. No new seed was developed on the grass because of intense overgrazing, and therefore no natural reseed. Such pastures are doomed to low production unless something is done about them. He considers that it will pay to work them up and seed them to a grass-alfalfa mixture, which will carry 3 or 4 times as many cattle.

Heinrichs recommends that several pastures should be developed, so that they can be grazed alternately. Also that more of the presently cultivated grass should be seeded to pasture, in order to avoid overgrazing and a repeat of pastures which are nothing more than standing corrals.

For hay, he recommends Rambler alfalfa with crested wheatgrass, brome, or intermediate wheatgrass; for pasture, Rambler alfalfa with Russian wild rye or crested wheatgrass.

Rapeseed Infection Spreads

IF there was a white rust—downy mildew on the rapeseed crop this year, don't plant rape on the same land 2 years in a row, or on a field beside the infected field. O. G. Bratvold of the Alberta Crop Improvement Service says that the increase of white rust—downy mildew this summer was due partly to cool, wet weather, but rape planted on rape stubble also played an important part in this increase.

The disease is caused by two fungi that distort the flowers. The first signs are usually white powdery masses developing on the surface of leaves. These white masses, which are millions of white spores, later turn brown and resistant spores form inside. During the harvest, fragments of diseased plants are mixed with the seed or fall to the ground, where the fungi overwinter. So use clean seed and treat it with chemical containing Captan.

Check Stored Grain

GRAIN in storage should be checked at least every 2 weeks for hotspots, moisture, insects, mites, molds, odors, and crusted surfaces. J. Hoes of the Morden Experimental Farm, Man., advises you to take prompt action if grain begins to spoil. Remove the spots that are heating, or move the entire bulk and fumigate where necessary. Agricultural representatives and elevator agents can help you to find a remedy if a serious situation develops.



horticulture horticulture

Be Sure of Next Year's Roses

HERE'S some advice on protecting repeat-flowering roses during winter. John Walker of the University of Manitoba says that you should restrict watering and feeding in the fall, rather than try to keep plants in vigorous growth until freeze-up. Cut back tall, candelabra-like shoots before applying a winter mulch—these shoots are very pithy and are unlikely to survive the winter. Rake up and burn leaves that have been affected by black spot, powdery mildew, or spider mites.

The best time to apply protective winter covering is around November 1, when the weather is cool and the soil surface is frozen. The best covering is a cone of sand, or soil mix, and plastic or other material that will keep the sand dry. If you cover with leaves or other vegetation, there is a greater risk of damage by mice.

In spring, when bud growth is evident, remove the winter covering gradually and carefully, usually in early May. Injury to roses occurs

most frequently in spring through freezing and thawing. The first spring pruning can be done around May 24. ✓

Doubling Apple Storage

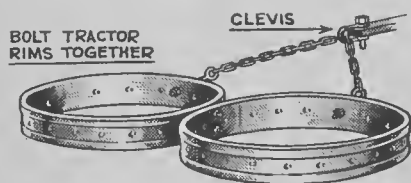
THERE'S a way to give a new lease of life to Spartan apples in storage. Spartan, grown in B.C. and Nova Scotia, has a normal storage life of 3 to 4 months. But Dr. S. W. Porritt reports that tests in controlled-atmosphere storage during the past 3 years at the Summerland Research Station, B.C., show that apples can be kept in good condition for double the normal period. This is done by maintaining 2 to 3 per cent oxygen and 5 to 7 per cent carbon dioxide in the room.

So far, no storage disorders have been encountered in fruit kept by this method for 6 to 8 months. But further tests are needed with fruit grown under a great range of conditions, harvested at different sizes and stages of maturity, before the method is given full approval for commercial use. ✓



Road Drag-Snow Plow

Two steel tractor rims, bolted together in the middle, plus two eye bolts, a length of chain or cable, and a clevis can be hitched to the tractor. This device makes a very efficient road drag in summer for smoothing



out ruts on driveways and lanes. In winter, it is surprising what a good job it will do in clearing the driveway of snow, ridging the fields, or making paths between buildings. —R.A.M., Alta. ✓

Stubborn Nut

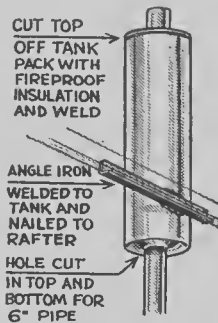
When a nut has badly rounded corners and is hard to move, it can be done easily if a cotter pin is first placed over the rim of a socket. Wire the pin to the socket, tap the socket onto the nut with light hammer blows. —H.G., N.S. ✓

For Traction

A bag of poultry grit in the trunk of the car may be a life-saver when the car is stuck on icy roads. The grit won't freeze, and when it is spread on the ice, the sharpness of the grains gives the tires a good grip. —R.A.M., Alta. ✓

Chimney for Garage

This is a way to make a safe chimney for the garage, using a hot water tank. Cut the top off the tank and make a 6" hole in the center of the other end. Put a 6" pipe through the tank, allowing it to stick out at both ends. Pack fireproof insulation between the pipe and the tank. Take the top that was cut off the tank, cut a 6" hole through the center of it, pass the pipe through it and replace it in its original position on the tank. Weld all seams. Finally, weld a 1" angle-iron to the tank and nail it to a rafter for a support. —E.M., Man. ✓



Get Rid of these GREMLINS Forever by installing Char-Lynn POWER STEERING



CHAR-LYNN CO.
Hydraulic Horsepower Products

ARE you still at the "mercy" of old fashioned STEERING and his "Grem-lins" everytime you drive your tractor? You can get rid of these "Pests" forever, simply by having your dealer install Char-Lynn Power Steering on your present tractor.

Save time—save work—save yourself—install Char-Lynn Power Steering and get safe—effortless control of your tractor under all ground—weather and load conditions.

NEW—Power Steering Kits are now available for most standard tractors in use in Canada.

QUE-MAR EQUIPMENT
2875 rue St. Joseph, Lachine, Que.

NORTHWEST FARM EQUIPMENT LTD.
Cor. 7th Ave. and 6th St. E., Calgary, Alta.

FALCON EQUIPMENT COMPANY LTD.
299 Danforth Road, Scarborough, Ont.

ALLIED FARM EQUIPMENT LTD.
980 Pacific Ave., Winnipeg 3, Man.

GRAIN BELT FARM EQUIPMENT LTD.
1920 First Ave., Regina, Sask.

Advertisements often can't tell the whole story. Hence, our advertisers make more detailed information available in the form of catalogues, booklets or folders. Write them for valuable free information and help.

Roll your own with EXPORT

CIGARETTE TOBACCO

FINEST VIRGINIA LEAF



ALSO AVAILABLE
IN 1/2 LB. TINS

SURE WAY TO KEEP YOUR SEPTIC TANK WORKING RIGHT!



**Only
89¢**
at hardware,
drug,
department,
grocery stores

SEPTO-BAC

- Money-Back GUARANTEED
- Keeps Septic Tanks Active
- Cleans Pipes and Drain Tiles
- Fast-Acting, Prevents Odours

Send postcard for **FREE FOLDER** on care and treatment of septic systems.

TILLEY'S LIMITED

430 College St. Toronto, Ont.

CROSS RUGGED CYLINDER DEPENDABILITY

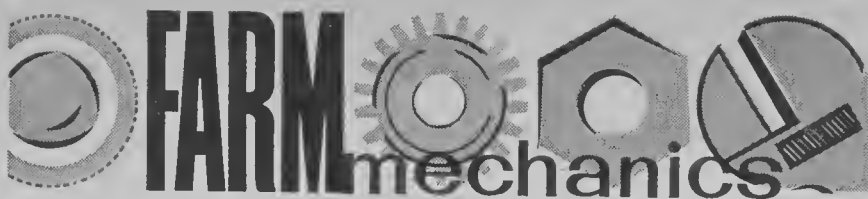


Now you can buy a genuine CROSS cylinder, engineered to withstand the severe pressures of modern farm hydraulics. See your dealer today. Ask for a CROSS cylinder!

CROSS MANUFACTURING CO., INC.
LEWIS, KANSAS PHONE EA 4-5525 CC/3-661

More Comfort Wearing FALSE TEETH

Here is a pleasant way to overcome loose plate discomfort. FASTEETH, an improved powder, sprinkled on upper and lower plates holds them firmer so that they feel more comfortable. No gummy, gooey, pasty taste or feeling. It's alkaline (non-acid). Does not sour. Checks "plate odor" (denture breath). Get FASTEETH today at any drug counter.



How about Hardsurfacing?

HARDSURFACING of plowshares, cultivator sweeps, and other tillage implements is considered a sound and cheap investment, and many farmers are doing it themselves these days. The two main advantages of hardsurfacing are that a treated new share can plow 3 to 5 times as many acres as an unsurfaced new share, and hardsurfacing keeps the implement sharper and reduces the drag on the tractor.

Another point is that when the initial layer wears off, resurfacing takes only about 15 minutes and a similar number of cents, and it can be repeated 3 or 4 times before the share is completely worn out. It's even possible to weld a new cutting strip on the worn-out implement to keep it going still longer. The farmer who can do the hardsurfacing spends less for the job and does it his way at whatever time he needs it.

The equipment for hardsurfacing is basically a small, inexpensive farm arc welder (which will do a host of other welding jobs too), plus welding materials and possibly an arc torch. The surface to be treated should be cleaned by a quick pass with a grinder or vigorous application of a wire brush.

It's not a bad idea to preheat the work and cool it slowly, which enables the whole part to cool more evenly, with less cooling stress in the weld and no cracking. But this means that room temperature should

be 70° to 100°F. in winter as well as summer. You will also need some means of positioning the work, say with a C-clamp and rod, or with a brick, but nothing fancy. A stool of the right height comes in handy, too, while you're welding.

The decision as to whether to hardsurface the top or bottom surface of the implement will depend on which surface wears faster, which will depend on the type of soil being worked. If in doubt, try both ways, preferably with two blades on the same implement so that you can compare the wear on them.

The two principal materials used for hardsurfacing are coated rods that melt in the arc and deposit a hard metal on the work—this is best on plowshares and heavier parts—or a powdered metal that is put on the work before the arc is applied—this is normally used for harrow discs or other thin parts.

A booklet giving full instructions on hardsurfacing may be obtained free by writing to The Editor, The Country Guide, 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 21, Man.

Protect Spark Plugs

ALWAYS use a wrench that fits the hexagon snugly when removing or installing spark plugs. An over-size wrench, or one that is worn, may distort the shell and crack the insulator. Also, when using a socket wrench, make sure that the socket is deep enough to clear the top of the spark plug terminal, or the insulator may break.

Self-Serve Cattle Fountain



If the pump is mounted on a plank it can be moved easily to new location.

THIS Scandinavian-made self-serve cattle drinking fountain on the W. Thode ranch near Dundurn, Sask., operates by "nose power." The pump is so well constructed that a single nudge of the



Here's how it works. In this case it has been secured to posts in ground.

plate is enough to fill the bowl with water. Animals using this type of fountain are distinguished by smudgy noses. They catch onto its operation immediately. Set up beside a pond or dugout, a pump such as this is a great water conserver.—C.V.F.

New Way to Dry Grain

DRYING wheat with infra-red radiant heat is being tried in England. The grain, one-half inch deep, is passed on a conveyor under infra-red heating elements enclosed in silica tubing. The grain is agitated as it passes the heaters so that all kernels have the same treatment, and then it is collected in a vertical wire-mesh container, through which air is drawn from outside by an axial-flow fan.

The conveyor controls the time of exposure to radiation. Grain temperatures of 105° to 128°F. have been obtained with exposures of 90 to 240 seconds. Moisture extraction is slightly less than 1 per cent in 90 seconds, and 6 per cent if grain is passed through the drier three times. They reckon that a 6 per cent moisture reduction for 1 ton of grain requires 25 to 30 kilowatts of electricity an hour. This system is still experimental.

FREE! A complete up-to-date

Home and farm building improvement guide

ENJOY MORE COMFORTABLE LIVING — PROTECT YOUR INVESTMENT IN ALL YOUR FARM BUILDINGS. SEND FOR THIS FREE IMPROVEMENT GUIDE TODAY!

PLUS — Information On These Dependable Products

Murray-Brantford
Asphalt Shingles
Cold Process Roofing
Dannacana Decorative Wallboards
Gyproc Wallboard
Gyproc Lath and Plaster
Donnacasti Acoustical Tile
Roll Roofing and Siding
NO-CO-RODE Pipe
Protective Coatings
Donnacana KB Sheathing
Agricultural Lime
Cooksville-Laprairie Clay Brick
... and many others

CLIP AND MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY!

DOMTAR CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS LTD.
1661 SUN LIFE BUILDING, MONTREAL, QUE.

Please send me a copy of your useful booklet, **HOME AND FARM BUILDING IMPROVEMENT GUIDE.**

Name.....
Address.....
City or Postal Zone.....Prov.....

DOMTAR

Construction Materials Ltd.
A DIVISION OF DOMINION TAR & CHEMICAL COMPANY, LIMITED



SAVE MONEY!

Renew your Country Guide subscription before rates go up!

AND GET A FREE HOLIDAY!

15 day all-expense-paid trip to Hawaii!

Read our Holiday-in-Hawaii insert! See how you may win a wonderful winter *holiday for two* in sunny Hawaii. And save money right here at home!

Subscription rates for The Guide will soon be increased. But you can order now *at the present low rates . . .* simply by returning the special contest envelope. Let's have your name, address, and order. You'll be money ahead . . . and you may be chosen as a contestant for one of our big prizes!

Check this folder!

**A TRIP TO HAWAII and SIX OTHER
EXCITING "COUNTRY GUIDE" PRIZES!!**

I WAS JUST FIGURING...

by Cy Watkins



WINTERING STOCK CATTLE

When you stop to think about the way we winter stock cattle, the stress they go through, it's a miracle we get any kind of calf crop at all.

I say that because we break almost all of the rules and still manage to get by. But we could do so much better . . . just by supplying the necessary nutrients, the essential vitamins and minerals to stock cows on range.

If you will do this, if you will see that your stock cattle get the nutrients they need this winter, you will be better able to

1. Hold herd health to a maximum
2. Hold weight losses to a minimum
3. Get a better "bumper crop" of strong, healthy calves . . . ready to live and grow.

Take Vitamin "A" for example. Consider these facts.

Adequate Vitamin "A" is essential to health and reproduction. A lack of it causes digestive trouble. Resistance to infection is lowered and the incidence of colds, pneumonia and vaginitis increases. Stock cows with a Vitamin "A" deficiency are more likely to abort or drop dead or weak calves that are an easy mark for scours, colds and pneumonia.

Now then, consider whether or not your stock cows will get "enough" Vitamin "A" this winter to prevent this kind of trouble. Consider these facts.

1. Carotene (the stuff cows use to make Vitamin "A") is very unstable in stored roughages. It can decay rapidly. So it may not be present in the feed you are using on range.
2. Carotene may be bound up chemically by nitrates, making it "unavailable" to cows as Vitamin "A."
3. A cow's ability to convert carotene to usable Vitamin "A" may depend on her health. If she's already deficient, she may not be able to convert available carotene to "A" efficiently.
4. Basic requirements for Vitamin "A" appear to increase considerably during periods of stress . . . so stock cows on range in the winter need even more "A" than usual.

What's the answer? Your Watkins Dealer can provide you with the necessary vitamins your stock cows need, in a form that is guaranteed and completely available. All you need to do is see to it that your cows get enough by mixing it in salt, in protein, in molasses or in ground grain . . . about 1 to 1½ oz. of vitamins and minerals per head per day.

The products you use are Watkins Vitamin Supplement, and Watkins Stock Mineral . . . or where debilities exist, you can use Watkins M-V Special for Stock which supplies the Minerals and Vitamins together, in one product.

Talk it over with your Watkins dealer, and try it out on your stock cattle this winter. You'll be pleased and proud of the results.

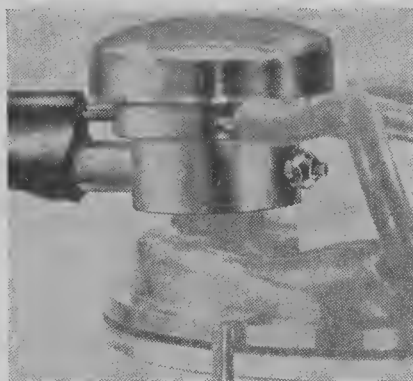
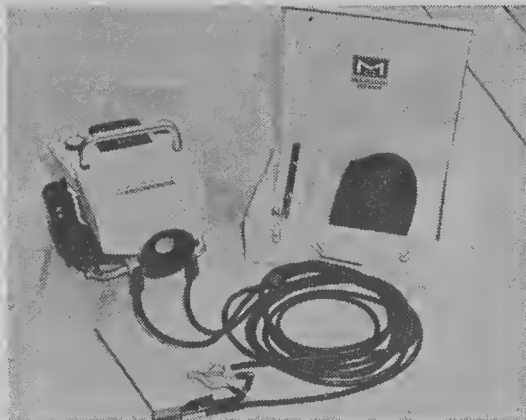
WATKINS PRODUCTS, INC.

Montreal - Winnipeg - Vancouver

WHAT'S NEW

Compact Welder

This package is less than 20 in. in each dimension, weighs only 50 lb., and develops 170 amps. A.C., 160 D.C. It has a two-cycle gasoline engine. Rod sizes are up to and including 3/16 in. for welding light or heavy metals. There are no switches, magnets, relays, or brushes. (McCulloch of Canada.) (393) ✓

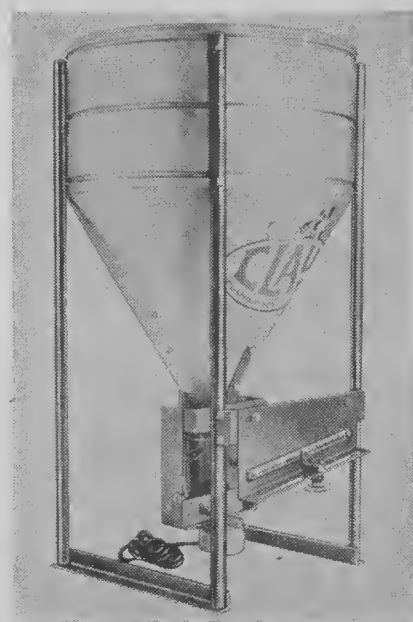
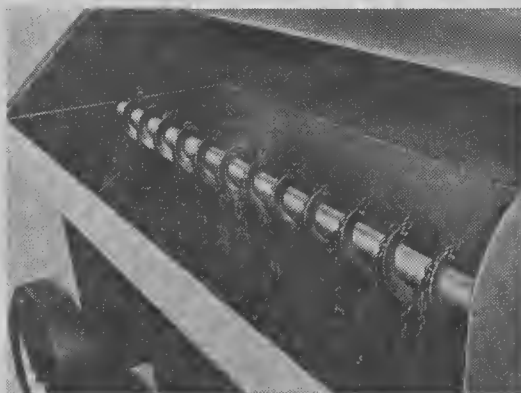


Milking Speed Control

The Tonganoxie electric pulsator has a Surge selector which regulates the speed for each cow. It is set at the flick of a switch. The speeds are 44, 55, or 66 pulsations a minute, with an additional speed of 66-A which gives a longer milking stroke and shorter massage stroke. The device is mounted close to the teat cups. (Babson Bros. Co.) (394) ✓

Side-Delivery Spreader

A revolving auger with chain-flail action delivers manure out of the side of this spreader in a 20-ft. wide, even pattern. It can handle any manure, even liquids or frozen chunks. There are no beaters, aprons, or long drive-chains to adjust, and it has only two grease fittings. (Hawk Bilt Mfg.) (395) ✓



Protein Meter

The "210" meters pelletized or granulated protein supplements at the rate of ½ lb. to 11 lb. per minute, providing the exact amount of protein for a balanced, economical ration. A large hopper with 200 lb. capacity can be supplied from sacks, overhead bins, or a bulk bin auger to improve feed handling efficiency. This unit is shipped assembled, so installation is a simple matter of setting it over a cross-auger conveyor and plugging in the cord at the nearest electrical outlet. (Clay Equipment Corp.) (396) ✓

For further information about any item mentioned in "What's New," write to WHAT'S NEW, The Country Guide, 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 21, Man. Please quote the key number that is shown at the end of each item.

COMPARE before you buy



Hinson Weather Brake®

GIVES YOU MORE of what you buy a tractor heater for

- BETTER FIT . . . tailored for YOUR tractor
- MORE WARMTH . . . up to 40% better protection
- HEAVIER COVER . . . up to 20% heavier
- MORE VISIBILITY to front and sides
- LONGER LASTING windshield and frame
- Easy, 3-WAY ADJUSTABILITY
- Tool and glove POCKET IN WING
- FASTER, EASIER installation
- LOW-COST ACCESSORIES

ONLY HINSON GIVES YOU ALL THESE 9 BENEFITS

NOW ONLY \$5195* with windshield \$3895* without windshield
*Suggested retail most models.

Distributed in Canada by

Alberta and Saskatchewan . . .
Robin-Nodwell Mfg. Ltd., Calgary or Regina
Ontario . . .
Eastern Farm Machinery Co., Guelph
Manitoba . . .
Frank Lawson & Sons Ltd., Brandon
Quebec and Maritimes . . .
Forano Ltd., Plessisville

A Quality Product of

Hinson MFG. CO., WATERLOO, IOWA

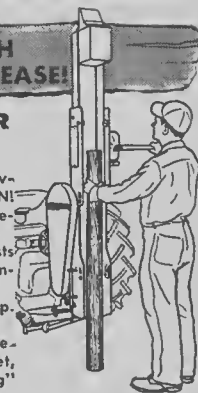
HAMMER FENCING COSTS

DOWN

FENCE WITH PUSH-BUTTON EASE!

with DANUSER Post Driver!

- Tractor-mounted PTO-driven, ONE MAN OPERATION!
- 200 lb. driving weight delivers 25 blows per minute
- Drives steel or wood posts — no splitting or "mushrooming"
- Trailer model with 3 h.p. engine also available
- Detailed information on request — also, free booklet, "Guide for Better Fencing"



Stocked throughout Canada for Immediate Delivery

Contributing to Farm Mechanization

DANUSER MACHINE COMPANY

522 East 3rd Street, Fulton, Missouri

VioBin nf-180

Prevents BLACKHEAD

Prevents { **FOWL TYPHOID*** and { **PARATYPHOID** treats

A Disease Preventative and Growth Promoter. A conditioner in time of stress.

Order nf-180 Medicated Feed from your dealer or get nf-180 Farm Mix Formula from your Drug or Feed Store for custom and home mixing. Also available in Tablet form for individual flock treatment.

VIOBIN (CANADA) LIMITED
ST. THOMAS, ONTARIO

*Fowl Typhoid is a reportable disease under the Animal Contagious Disease Act and outbreaks must be reported to a Health of Animals Division Inspector.

VNF-9-62C

In the Alaskan hinterland
a man and a dog make . . .

a mixed catch

by JOHN S. CRAWFORD

THE Australian shepherd had been dozing, nose between forepaws, on the gravel. But now he raised his head, ears cocked alert, sniffing the breeze and listening. He caught it again. The dog sprang up, growling.

There it was. It had come on the quick shifting of the wind, but it was almost a knowledge beyond scent. For a few seconds it was urgent and clear, detectable even above the smell of the carcass up-river. Then, just as quickly, it was gone.

The dog whimpered softly. For a moment he stood tense and still. Suddenly he leaped ahead, dashed across the gravel, bounded through the birch and willow cover and stopped on a rocky point fifty yards upstream. He watched the bend of the river for several minutes. Finally he turned, and, stopping twice to look back upstream, trotted down to the gravel bar where his master was fishing.

His master, Dr. Jess Carlisle, a dentist with the Alaska Native Service, had just landed a rainbow from western Alaska's Nuyakuk River. Jess rapped the trout's head against a boulder, then, for a moment, held the fish in the frigid current, washing away the sand and blood. He opened the willow creel and slid the trout in with the other two rainbows and one grayling, smiling as he saw how the snout and tail had to push up a little to fit in the bottom.

"We called a good shot when we first took a look at this country, Jack," Jess said as he walked with his dog over to a drift snag. He squinted at the sun, then checked the guess against his watch. "Still early yet, but my belly's huggin' my backbone. We'll have us a quick sandwich before we go after 'em again." He set his tackle down where a pack and a .30-'06 rifle leaned against the snag.

Unbuckling the pack, Jess pulled out a cloth sugar sack filled with their lunch. He grinned at his dog as he unwrapped the waxed paper from

two corned beef sandwiches. "Think it's about time, too, huh?"

The shepherd thumped his tail on the gravel. He raised a paw, brushing it against his master's knee. Then, with a puppy enthusiasm he had never quite outgrown, he jumped up with his front paws in Jess's lap, licked the man's face, and dropped down. Jess laughed, and held the dog's head for a moment, looking at the strange blue-white eyes. "You're a spooky-looking old boy," he said. "No wonder you could hold a sheep in its tracks."

The dog closed his teeth over the sandwich held out to him, wolfed it down and licked a fallen chunk of butter from the gravel.

Jess took his binoculars from their case and laid them on the snag beside him. While he ate, he watched the river and the spruce and birch wooded slopes above and around him. He was a gaunt, big man with grizzled auburn hair and a craggy face reddened by years of Alaskan weather.

RELAXING in the mid-morning warmth, Jess felt the sudden shift of the wind on his cheek. Almost in the same instant, he raised his hand, automatically brushing it across his face as the odor of an animal carcass filled his nostrils. Some high meat around here close, he thought. "Hov about that, Jack?"

Jess looked across the river, shifted his vision upstream. "Probably just a few bones left from a wolf kill," he thought aloud. For a moment his eyes caught the glow of sunlight on rust-colored fur. He picked up the binoculars and glassed the beginning of a beaver dam—abandoned by the beavers to the powerful current—a hundred-fifty yards upstream.

Jess whistled softly. Wolverine, he thought. And boy, he doesn't look a bit better than he smells. Just one winter too many for that old devil.

Partly in the water, partly supported by beaver-cut alder limbs, the wolverine carcass lay near the end of the dam. The animal was facing downstream, a hideous visage of sunken, blue-filmed eyes and jaws locked in a snarl.

"Say," Jess said, and nodded, remembering. "That might be the one Ole Dahl shot on the soft ice, and couldn't pick up the hide. Then he drifted down here when the lake broke up."

As the man watched, maggots slid off the wolverine carcass and pattered into the water. They drifted around an eddy, then, gradually feeding out into the main channel, whisked away in the current.

A knifing wake burst into spray as the first trout struck at the drifting maggots. Other trout,

(Please turn to next page)

Illustrated by
EMILE LALIBERTE

RUPTURE-EASER

T.M. Reg. U.S. Pat. Off. (A Piper Brace Truss)



Double...\$5.95
Right or left No
Side \$4.95 Fitting
Required

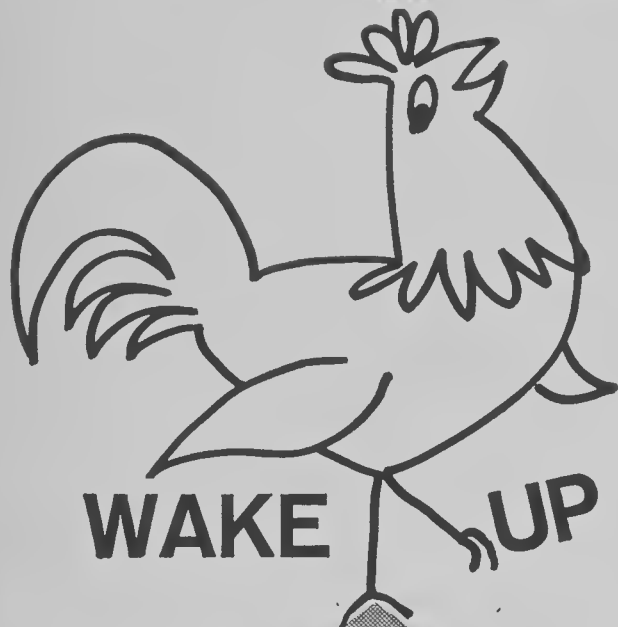
Pat. No.
501953

A strong, form-fitting washable support. Back lacing adjustable. Snaps up in front. Adjustable leg strap. Soft, flat groin pad. No steel or leather bands. Unexcelled for comfort. Also used as after operation support. For men, women, children. Mail orders give measure around lowest part of abdomen and state right or left side or double. We prepay postage except on C.O.D.'s.

PIPER BRACE (CANADA) Dept. CG-102
7024 Cote des Neiges Rd. Montreal 26, Quebec



CAT-TEX HALF & FULL SOLES
At all fine shoe repairers



to the profit potential of FARM ROOFING and SIDING made from Alcan aluminum!

Aluminum never rusts, even at scratches and cut edges . . . never needs painting or regular maintenance! And because aluminum roofing and siding are so lightweight and easy to handle, application costs and time are cut way down. You'll also notice that your stock yields more due to aluminum's heat-reflecting properties. Buildings are cooler in summer—warmer in winter . . . and much more pleasant to work in, too! Decide right now to protect your farm property—for life—with roofing and siding made from Alcan aluminum.



WRITE FOR THESE FREE FOLDERS TODAY!

ALUMINUM COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED
P.O. Box 6090, Montreal, Que. CG-10-62

Please send me a free copy of the folder

- ☐ Coloured Aluminum Siding
☐ Facts about Alcan Aluminum Farm Roofing and Siding

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

finning in the slack current behind boulders, saw the maggots tumble over the swirling, light blue pattern of the surface. Rainbow and dolly varden fed in quick-stabbing silver flashes. Arctic grayling arrowed from the depths, clearing the water in crescents of bronze and gun-steel blue, taking the maggots as they arced down.

"Well, that's Thanksgiving for them," Jess laughed. "Maybe with maggots in the water it'd be a good idea to change flies."

AS Jess picked up his fly rod, the dog growled and rose stiffly from the gravel. He trotted, growling and whining, to the head of the bar.

Jess watched intently. "What's bothering you, old lad?" he asked quietly. "Bear crossing up there?"

The dog raised his nose in the wind. His nostrils quivered. He moved his head slowly from side to side. His nose sampled the cool, sterile scent blowing off the high snow, then the warm, resinous smells of the forest. But the overpowering scent of the wolverine and the corned-beef smell diffused with other scents in his nostrils to mask the full message in the air. The elusive, wind-borne hint of something else was now lost.

The dog, still whimpering, trotted back to Jess, stopping several times to look over his shoulder.

Smiling, Jess gently pushed the dog's nose with his cupped hand. "Everything okay then, old timer?" Jess had learned years ago how interesting and sometimes important it could be to pay attention to his dog's reactions. Even as a pup on the eastern Oregon sheep ranch where Jess had bought the dog on one of his rare trips to the "outside," Jack had shown the almost uncanny instincts that mark a dog as outstanding where merely competent stock dogs are taken for granted.

Jess studied the upriver terrain with his binoculars for several minutes, then swept his field of vision downstream to watch the fish break water below the beaver dam.

He put the binoculars back in their case, and handed his dog another sandwich. "This is too good to miss, Jack," he said. "I'll have to eat later."

Pulling open a jackknife, he cut the Grizzly King from the leader and knotted on a tiny White Miller.

This is earning a good fish . . . getting this close to the wolverine, Jess thought. He dropped the fly on the swirling water where he had seen grayling rise for maggots.

For a moment the fly drifted high and balanced. Then purple-bronze glinted in a darting shadow. The grayling didn't jump, and for an instant hung poised beneath the fly, then rose barely dimpling the surface. Triggered to react, Jess arced the rod in a quick snap-back with his forearm. The hook missed and the rod whipped the line back in a hissing curve over his shoulder.

Jess reeled in the slack line and was reaching out to catch the leader for examination, when his dog made a rumbling growl. Turning, he saw the hair stiffen on the dog's back.

Then, with a sudden sharp, shrill bark as if he had been struck, the dog bolted. He dashed over the bar,

up the bank and into the forest. Jess saw him break out near the point, race along an open strip where the forest fell away to meadow, and go out of sight at the river's bend.

"Well, something's up, that's sure!" Jess dropped his rod at the snag, grabbed the rifle, and scrambled after his dog.

WHEN Jess found him, the dog was climbing out of the river on the far bank. He bounded upstream, and plunged back into the river some fifty yards above a drift spruce trapped in the rocks.

Puffing and sweating, Jess shaded his eyes and looked at the spruce. The freshets of spring had washed out its roots, swept it downstream, and wedged it between two boulders. Bowed by the force of the river, its base and roots jammed against the rocks, the spruce lay at a slight upstream diagonal; its crown over the deepest part of the channel, vibrating in the current.

Suddenly the man saw a thrashing movement in the limbs toward the crown. A small mist of spray flew up, rainbowing in the sun. There was a short squealing bleat. Jess frowned in astonishment as a dark, wet head rose out of the boughs. "A moose calf!"

The calf struggled, tried vainly to lift its forelegs out of the boughs and over the trunk, then dropped back down in the wash.

Looking upstream, Jess saw the dog swim strongly to midriver, then, angling with the current, tread water down to the spruce where he disappeared in the boughs.

In troubled haste, Jess worked upstream, pushing through alder and willow thickets that fringed the river. Ahead, a jutting cleaver of bedrock protruded five yards into the current. Edging out on this point of rock, he could see his dog treading water beside the calf. The calf was trapped by the boughs and the force of the river, pinned against the trunk a dozen feet in from the whipping crown. Its head and shoulders heaved up as it struggled futilely in the boughs, splashing in brief flurries of effort. Then its head dropped down, for a moment wallowed tiredly in the current, then rose again, just clearing the surface. Jess heard his dog bark, saw him squirm through the boughs over the trunk, and turn in the water facing the calf.

A moose calf, Jess thought. A wild animal you've never seen before, but in some way you figure you're responsible for him. They never taught you this in Oregon. "So this is what was on your mind," he said



"Thanks, Joey, for keeping my penny safe overnight."

quietly. "Still always the sheep dog, and here's one of your sheep."

JESS heard the soft rush of wind in the forest, and turned to look up the brushy slope. "The old lady . . ." he thought aloud. "Just where can she be?"

His mother can't be far away, Jess reasoned. She might have sent him into the river to protect him from something else. The calf may have tried to cross all the way and got swept down here when he hit the main channel. She wasn't swimming it with him, or he wouldn't be in this trouble.

As he looked back at the river, he swallowed against a cottony dryness in his mouth. It can be a rough show. If that cow finds us here, it's not going to be fun for anybody. I'll probably have to shoot her. She could cut a man to pieces with those front hooves. Can't forget old Andy Peterson getting too close to a cow moose and calf . . . too far from a big tree and with his gun where he couldn't reach it. Hard to tell who it was when they brought him into Dillingham. But I'd hate to shoot her. She'd only be doing her best to protect her calf—just as she would against wolves or a grizzly.

A WIND-DRIVEN cloud crossed the sun, and the glinting surface of the river was softened in shadow. Jess could see his dog, but the calf's head was no longer visible in the boughs.

Jess turned on the bedrock shelf and stepped back toward the bank. "Just afraid old Jack isn't going to be able to help him," Jess pondered aloud. "But he'll drown himself trying. Looks like the calf may be drowned already."

He paused a moment, thinking, looking upstream to the west. The morning overcast had lifted and he could see the spires and serrated ridges of the Kilbuck Range, blue-purple in the distance, its ravines choked with avalanche snow. That's where this water was a few hours ago, Jess reasoned. It's cold enough to close a man up like a jackknife.

Jess dropped down off the shelf to a rocky bar. He laid his rifle down, pulled his boot heels loose on a stone, kicked the boots off, removed his jacket and secured his wallet in one of its pockets. I'm pushing my luck a long way, he thought. Pushing it beyond good sense to try this. But if I don't give the old boy a hand, I'm going to lose him. And the longer we're around here the greater the chances are that we'll have to tangle with that cow. If I can just get out there without cramping or getting banged-up on a rock—won't be too tough a show.

He stepped to the edge of the water and into the shallows. A few feet ahead the bottom shelved off. The water rising on his legs was numbingly cold. This kind of foolishness is a good way to end up like Ole Dahl's wolverine, Jess thought. But I've wondered, though . . . sometimes how close better judgment comes to just being afraid. Been times when I think I would have liked myself better if I'd played the darn fool.

As he pushed out and under in a shallow dive, the frigid waters of the Nuyakuk swept over him in a

chilling shock. His dive sent him into the bubbling turbulence at the end of the cleaver. He breast-stroked past the buffeting into deep water. In the sunlit transparency he could see the blue-grayness of the boulders and the vivid streaks of white in the bedrock. Then the prickling bite of the chill was gone, and he surfaced and crawl-stroked toward midriver. He fought against the pull of the river, heading directly across the current, swimming to be at mid-stream when the river carried him as far as the spruce.

Current's tough, Jess thought. Taking me down too fast. Should have started further up. Got to head up or I'll miss the tree.

He pulled hard with his left arm, half-rolled in the current and swam against the rush of the water, headed now on a slight diagonal across and upstream. He could feel the tug of the river pulling him downstream. Over his shoulder, he saw the boulders and the big lateral roots of the spruce sweeping up fast on his right.

Jess could feel the muscles of his shoulders bunching painfully as he

pulled through the last few strokes, grabbed out at the nearest root and pulled himself around the boulder where the river drove him against the tree.

He worked out toward the crown, pulling himself over the prickly needled boughs. His dog whined and Jess saw the wet blue-gray coat through the boughs ahead.

THE dog shoved his nose under the calf's neck, pushed down under until the neck rested on his shoulders. He raised his head above the surface, sneezing the water from his nose, stroking with strong paw thrusts, whimpering, holding the calf's head up as the current pushed them against the trunk.

Jess pulled his way over the boughs to them, looked at the calf's eyes and saw exhaustion beyond fear. Afraid he's done. But we'll try to get him ashore down where it shallows out. "All right, old timer," he said to his dog, "I'll try to give you a hand now."

Taking the calf with his left arm just behind the forelegs, he gripped a bough, turned sideways in the

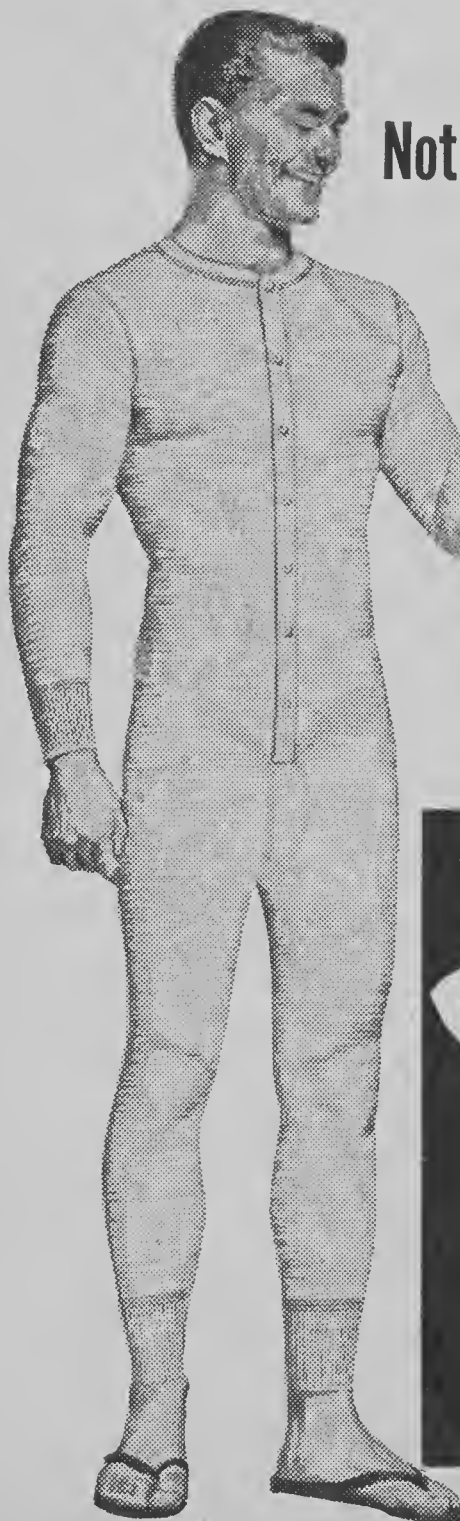
current, and pulled from bough to bough to the crown of the spruce. "We're goin' for a fast ride, Jackson," he said. The Australian shepherd was flanking on the left.

Jess held onto the tip of the crown growth as the river swung them around, bending it with them, letting it go when they stopped. It made a rushing *shurrrrrsh* as it pushed back against the water.

Jess felt himself in a wild drift across the deep channel. He treaded water with his legs and right arm, holding the calf, trying to keep on the surface. But they slid down in the sunlit blue-green, and he saw the sloping, gravelled wall of a shoal sweeping up to meet them.

The river drove them in a bruising, gravel-bumping rush over the bar. Jess broke the surface, gulping for air. Then he saw the boulder ahead. He just had time to push out his arm, cushioning, as he was driven against it.

Rock slammed into the notch of his rib cage; his breath went out in a coughing gasp. The calf slipped from his arm. His fingers pressed hard on the granite, holding on,



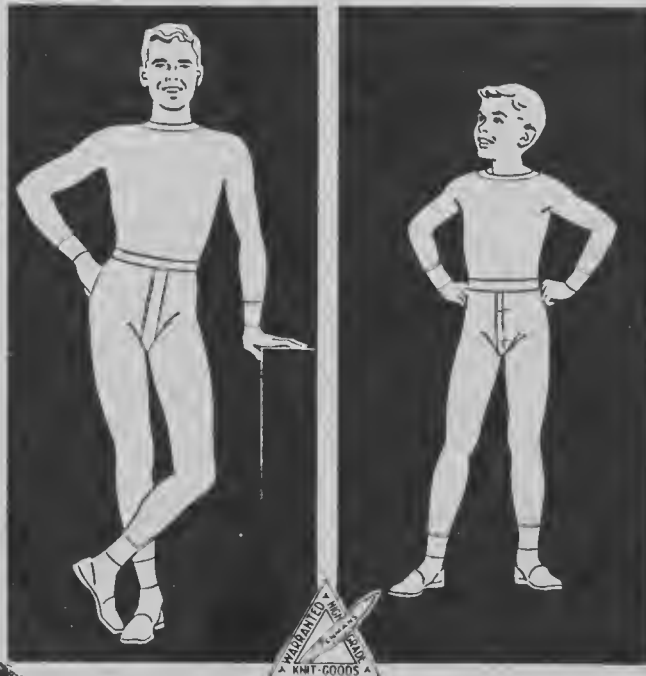
Nothing Measures Up to WOOL!

Penmans use the world's finest merino wool yarns. That's one big reason why Penmans Underwear is warmest, best fitting, longest wearing. Men on the move appreciate the snug-fitting ankle and wrist cuffs, smooth flat seams, and well-finished buttonholes. Careful tailoring assures perfect fit, for the utmost in comfort.

Penman's

"95" UNDERWEAR

Available: Union suits—Button-front Shirt-and-Drawers—and Elastic-Top Drawers and Buttonless Jerseys for Men and Boys.



IT PAYS TO LOOK FOR THE PENMANS LABEL



Let's Think It Over

by THE VERY REV. M. L. GOODMAN

Only Old Gilmore!

In pioneer days our country was well served by devoted men who tramped the bush and the prairie to bring the comfort of the Gospel to the most isolated part.

One such was Gowan Gilmore, an Irish archdeacon who traveled northern Ontario half a century ago. Nothing was too much trouble for the archdeacon. On one occasion he drove a cow 40 miles along a railroad track to the town of Sudbury. This was to help a widowed woman who had to move into town and depended on the cow for her livelihood. She was in despair as to how she could get the animal to her new home. Gowan Gilmore had the answer, even though it took him the best part of 4 days to bring the cow in safely.

It mattered little to him to spend the night in the bush. He traveled with a collie dog and they were accustomed to curl up most anywhere. He used to tell a story on himself when asked if he ever had adventures with wild animals. "Oh, yes," he would say, "the dog and I were bothered by some wolves once." Pressed for the story he would recount how he and the dog had taken shelter for the night under a great spruce tree. They slept well until early morning when they woke to find themselves surrounded by a pack of wolves.

"What happened then?" he'd be asked. "Well, nothing much," he'd say, "the leader of the pack came and sniffed at us and then he went back and said to the others—"Aw, come on fellows, it's only old Gilmore and his dog!"

Gilmore had a sense of humor and a sense of proportion. These days we need both. With all the threats and rumors of war, the big bombs and the ready missiles, we need to remember there is *nothing new to fear*. There always was death and no one has shaken God's grip on His creation. He is still King of Kings and Lord of Lords. Whatever threatens, remember "only old Gilmore and his dog."

Suggested Scripture: Psalms 46 and 91.

Tree Houses

The railway took us into town through the seamy side. We saw all the unsightliness of the backyard of a great city—a jumble of plants, junk yards, warehouses, lumber mills, cattle sidings. Very few proprietors had been concerned with the view from the train. Fresh paint was a rarity—unexpected in the drab panorama of weather-beaten boards, rust-stained steel, and soot-grimed concrete.

Then we came to a short street whose little houses backed onto the right of way. Even the houses were gray and bleak, overwhelmed by the surroundings. One could only think—"What a dismal place to live!"

Suddenly, the whole prospect changed, for there in the yard of one of the houses were three trees clumped together, and in the trees a boy had built a tree house out of old boards.

Here in the midst of dreariness was the spirit of adventure. Here was the evidence of one NOT overwhelmed by his environment (at least, not yet).

As I thought about that boy, I wondered. Would the spirit which led him to build the tree house, lead him out into the world, set him free from the city's backyard? Or would it die in a short passage of years, destroyed by overburdening circumstance? Which would it be?

More important still—would the same spirit of adventure lead him at last to God? For that is why we are given this spirit in the first place. God planted this restlessness within us, so that, stirring, it will bring us to Him.

Suggested Scripture: St. Matthew IV, 18 to end.

Cow on a Rope

We'd had a series of heavy snowfalls and the banks were pretty high along the roads. We didn't see the man and the cow until we turned the corner, almost on top of them.

One moment man and cow were trudging peaceably along, and the next, they were flying down the road as the cow took fright. Up to that split second the man had been leading the cow, but now the cow was leading the man! He was a short, bandy-legged fellow, and stubborn, for he held tight to the rope. His stumpy legs went faster and faster until it seemed that he was going to take right off the ground in his effort to keep up with the flying cow. Suddenly he did—head first into the snowbank, feet waving in the air.

So many of us think we have things pretty much under control. We can handle most anything—"masters of our souls, captains of our fates."

As it were, we think that we're "leading" life, arranging, determining things. Then just like that cow, life starts leading us and leading us faster than we care to go and in a direction other than that we would choose. You need more than your own resources if you're going to stay safe, if you're going to stay right.

Suggested Scripture: Revelation III, 14 to end.

until some of the tension went away, and he could suck in air again. The concentrated pain moved out slowly as he breathed.

Jess slipped down, knees on the gravel in the rush of the water. Still dazed, he raised his head and looked around him. The sun was bright on the river. "Jack!" he called. "Hey, Jack boy!"

Then he heard his dog bark once, downstream. He pushed his hands against the boulder, raised himself on one knee and stood up. The water was thigh deep. He saw his dog, closer than he had thought from the bark, still with the calf, out of the main channel where the current shallowed to ripples over a bar. Jess grinned slowly. "Guess he figures I can take care of myself."

He breast-stroked down with the current until the water was too shallow to swim. Overtaking the dog, he lifted the moose calf upright in the water. Guess he's drowned, Jess thought. Doesn't look like he's bruised around the head any—must have just brushed the boulder back there. Legs pretty badly chafed—gravel and fighting that tree. Bull calf, and he's only about three weeks old.

JESS picked the calf up on his shoulders. Holding its legs against his chest, he walked through the ripples, nearly falling twice but recovering, stepping between the slippery boulders to the bank. Then the calf suddenly coughed, and Jess heard the spewed out water on the rocks. The calf shivered and sighed.

Jess laughed, knowing the calf would be all right. He carried it away from the river to a stand of spruce where the ground was soft with the needle fall of years. "You're getting pretty heavy, big boy," he said. He knelt with his load, eased the calf off his shoulders and down on the needles. The calf lay breathing gently, its head tucked around against its body.

The dog whimpered softly at the calf, sniffed it over, tried to lick its ears but Jess drew him back.

"We better not touch him anymore, Jack. We've got too much of our scent on him already. If his mother ever finds him, she won't like it. She better find him quick, too. Before something else does. Well—like to look the area over—watch it awhile—and try and figure out how the little guy got into that trouble. But Jackson, we better get out of here. If that cow's around very close, we'll be lucky if we only go swimming again."

He limped as he turned upstream, favoring one foot bruised and bleeding slightly from a stone cut. He walked with his dog, avoiding the heavy brush, stepping along the rocks at the edge of the river; picked up his rifle, boots and jacket, and headed back down toward the snag. They were fifty yards from the calf when the dog growled.

Jess followed his dog's attentive eyes to the brush and timber of the far bank. "Oh-oh," he said quietly. "We're having company, and not too long about it."

They had scarcely widened the distance between themselves and the calf when a cow moose crashed through a stand of birch, running

long-gaited and sure-footed to the river. She stopped at the edge of the water, looking at them, ears forward. We'll just keep walking away, Jess thought.

Then the ears went back flat. The guard hairs bristled on her neck. The moose splashed into the river.

"Well, she's calling our play," Jess muttered grimly. He snapped open the bolt of the .30-'06, looked at the chambered round, closed the bolt and pushed the safe off. "I sure hope you don't give us trouble, old girl," he said.

The cow made a splashing, shoulder-heaving run across the ripples, plunged into the channel, swam the heavy current, climbed the bank in several rock-clattering strides and stopped, twenty yards from Jess and his dog. She stood angry and still, water dripping off her hide to the rocks. The dog took a step toward her.

"Jack!" Jess called sharply. Then quietly, "Don't you move, Jack. We're gonna give her all the time she wants."

LONG seconds passed, and Jess noticed the blood on her flank. It had started again after the cleansing of the cold water. It coursed slowly down her hide in thin, parallel streams.

That could explain a lot. The way the blood streaks the hide . . . grizzly claws would mark her like that. Must have just grazed her. "Come on, old lady," he called softly. "Take off."

The cow stood absolutely still, watching them. Then, a moment later, she turned, swinging her front quarters in a pivot. She trotted toward the forest, stopped for a moment at the edge of the willows to look back over her shoulder, then walked into the thicket. A crackle of waving brush and the moose was gone.

"Heading right for the calf. Well, I guess we're forgiven, Jack." Jess felt a warm, rising elation. For a strange moment, he realized a kinship with the scene, with the river and the purple granite of the Kilbuck Range.

Back at the drift snag, Jess stripped off his wet clothes and put on an old pair of khaki trousers from his pack. He wrung the clothes, shook the twists out, and hung them on the snag to dry. He was shivering slightly, his skin still red and tingling from the water. The big, grizzled man stood barefoot on the gravel, stretching out his arms, and he smiled with the feeling of the sun on his back and the cold going away slowly.

He watched his dog shake himself off, making flurries of fine spray. Jess walked over, sat down on the log, and held the dog's head in his hands. He looked at the strange blue-white eyes.

"You couldn't see him, Jack," he said wonderingly. "The wind didn't seem right for you to even smell him. But you knew he was there—in trouble. How, old timer? How could you know that?"

The dog only thumped his tail on the gravel. V

BAKE YOUR CHOICE!

FOUR FINE FLOURS FROM OGILVIE TO ADD VARIETY AND EXCITEMENT TO YOUR BAKING



Only Ogilvie offers you such a wide choice of flours for deliciously different home baking. From these four fine flours come a host of delightful new ideas, as well as old-time favorites you'll want to re-discover. How long since you've

feasted on pop-overs? Tall, crisp, and puffy-light every time when you bake them with Ogilvie pre-sifted All Purpose Flour. For all these recipes, and many more, write: The Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. Ltd., Dept. M5, Sun Life Bldg., Montreal.



The first luscious slice will tell you this is fruit bread with the hearty, wholesome goodness of Ogilvie Whole Wheat Flour. Write us for this easy recipe—and try the different, delicious recipe on the package.



Zesty, flavorful rye bread—easy to make, impossible to resist when you use Ogilvie Rye Flour. If your grocer doesn't stock all these Ogilvie Specialty Flours, he'll be happy to order them.



Ever tasted muffins with the golden, nutty-good flavour of Ogilvie Graham Flour? Delectably different. And when you taste pan cakes made with this flour, you'll hesitate to add maple syrup!

Ogilvie

NOURISHES THE NATION

Feeding Box for Birds

by F. B. STEVENSON

BIRD-FEEDING is a hobby which will bring many hours of pleasure during the winter months when many of our outside interests are buried beneath the snow. A feeding box placed outside the kitchen window will be a delight to the lady of the house as she goes about her daily tasks.

A box about 12 x 16 inches, 2 inches deep at the front and 6 inches deep at the back is a good size. It can be fastened to a post or tree about 6 feet off the ground and should be protected from cats.

A variety of food should be used—bread crumbs, suet and sunflower seeds are good. Suet and fat pork rinds tacked up are excellent for Chickadees, Nuthatches and Woodpeckers. Fats are heat-producing foods and birds like them for this reason.

Boxes should be up by the end of October. Birds are migrating then and on the move. Our northern birds, including Evening and Pine Grosbeaks, as well as Bohemian Waxwings, are coming south and if they find food they will stay around all

winter. Bluejays are perhaps our most colorful winter birds. They are partial to bread crumbs which they often carry away to make a cache for later use.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Snarr of Morris, Man., have had a feeding station for many years. Two years ago a Cardinal came during the last week in November and stayed until the first week in April. This beautiful bird is the state bird of Kentucky and this one would be four or five hundred miles north of its usual range.

If you are a camera fan, photographing the birds presents a challenge. Two of the accompanying photos were taken with a simple camera mounted on a tripod near



[F. B. Stevenson photos]
A White-Breasted Nuthatch waits a turn while a Chickadee gets a meal at the simply designed feeding box.

the box. The shutter was tripped with a homemade device operated by a fine wire from the kitchen window. The Bluejay was photographed with a 25X telescope from a distance of 60 feet.



Bluejays enjoy bread crumbs as Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Snarr, Morris, Man., know. This one feeds at their box.

Give the birds a break! The cost is small, the rewards are great, and you will be doing something toward the conservation of our none-too-plentiful wildlife.



Sunflower seeds draw Evening Grosbeaks to the author's feeding box. He's had as many as 45 at a time.

comes winter...

GO STANFIELD'S!



BLUE AND RED LABEL 100% Wool Combinations

For winter warmth, choose wool—100% wool heavy rib knit combinations by Stanfield's... choice of Canadians for over 100 years! Military insert shoulders and non-binding flat-locked seams give complete comfort. 8 button front.

Blue Label 34 to 44—about \$9.50

Red Label 34 to 44—about \$8.50

Oversizes slightly higher.

SHIRTS AND DRAWERS

in heavy rib, unshrinkable 100% pure wool. Shirts, double thickness at chest, sizes 34 to 44:

Blue Label—about \$5.95

Red Label—about \$5.50

Drawers in sizes 32 to 42:

Blue Label—about \$5.95

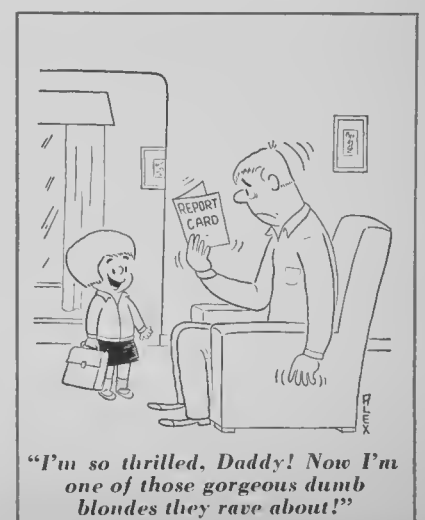
Red Label—about \$5.50

Oversizes slightly higher

"When You Buy Stanfield's You Buy the Best"

STANFIELD'S

Stanfield's Limited • Truro, Nova Scotia



Home and Family

The Country Guide's Magazine for Farm Women

Harvest Supper

by ELVA FLETCHER

THESE days it seems that everything must be big to be successful. Men rarely wrestle with individual sheaves of grain as my grandfather did. Instead, a mechanical monster gobbles up a field of ripened crop in a matter of hours. The small country school where my mother learned her lessons still serves a few children, but most of its cousins and their kin, the churches, sit silently on their small plots. Children go to large, well-equipped schools in town; and church congregations frequently join to make one large congregation just as the four United Churches in the Roland pastoral charge do.

Still, even in our changing rural communities some traditions manage to survive. One of them is the harvest supper. In Roland, as in many other communities, old-fashioned fowl suppers were out of style for a long time, almost entirely discarded in favor of in-city teas and bazaars. Now they're on the scene again and I, for one, am glad they are.

Who wouldn't hold onto this tradition? And when I ask the question I'm thinking of last year's harvest supper held by Roland United Church to mark its anniversary. First things come first: a special anniversary service was held the previous Sunday morning.

The night of the supper the church hall was a sea of waiting tables, each draped in snowy white, their surfaces broken by



The ladies of Roland United Church used the facilities of the church's two kitchens to keep a steady stream of food moving out to the waiting diners.

the gleam of waiting knives and forks and spoons, the sparkle of glass, the reflected color from mounds of molded jellies whose quivering depths were crunchy with good things from the garden.

Members' homes had given up the fragrance of turkeys roasting in their pans, and their preserve cupboards the tangy taste of cranberry jelly and pickles. From other ovens came mounds of buns and pies, dozens of them. Into the church's two kitchens poured this stream of Thanksgiving good. Waiting to serve were numbers of the church's women and girls. Ready to carve the golden birds were three of its men. Here were all the ingredients of the pioneer "bee." And gathering in quantity were the families from miles around, waiting to share these savory samples of the season's abundance.

WHEN it was time to begin, the chairman offered a simple blessing: "Our Heavenly Father, we give thanks for this food and fellowship. Especially we give thanks at this our anniversary. Bless this food to our use and bless us in Thy service."

Then the kitchens poured forth a steady stream of platters and bowls, each one heaped to overflowing with juicy morsels. As quickly as they were emptied more took their place. Big families, small families—all became one big family gathered together—as cheerful talk moved up and down and across the tables.

This wasn't all. A program of songs and instrumental selections followed. Local musicians and singers offered their renditions; so did talented people from the neighboring communities of Carman and Winkler.

The whole wonderful evening came to an end eventually. And, as I headed home, my thoughts turned briefly backward to other Thanksgivings. Probably I looked back because I remember Thanksgiving as being almost as important a family time as Christmas; a time when we offered the best of the season's vegetable and fruit crop to decorate the church; when we joyously sang old favorite Thanksgiving hymns such as "Bringing in the Sheaves." From deep within came fun-touched memories of one Sunday Thanksgiving service held in the schoolhouse when a frightened field mouse charged out of his grain-sheaf home and sent the fearful clambering up on their sons' and daughters' desks.

Country life is changing. But much of its spirit is unchanging. Look at the harvest suppers. Look at the Roland anniversary. It was big. It was successful. It brought people together in large numbers to give thanks in their Father's house. There can be blessings in bigness too.



A hungry multitude did not take long to make a lasting impression on the mouth-watering pounds of turkey and ham carved by men of the congregation.



A willing army of workers, drawn from the church women's and Girl Guide groups, had a busy time. Their task was to replenish fast-emptying plates.



Mrs. Gibb welcomes her family's help in stocking the displays and tending the stand. Rosemary, 15, pitched in while announcing that she had the family's dinner ready.



Constance, 13 (Connie to her family) helps set up displays and fill customers' orders.



John Gibb, 16, caters to an increasing demand for pumpkins and squash. He also grows gladioli for bouquet sale.



George serves customers too, when farm chores permit. Deep overhanging eaves shade some racked displays. Produce can be chilled and stored in walk-in refrigerator space which is located in the back portion of the stand building.

From Seed to Sale

THE Gibb family see their produce through from seed to sale on their Quebec farm near St. Paul d'Abbotsford. Nor is it just a case of standing by and watching. Although the 35-acre apple orchard is the mainstay of the farm, each of the three boys plants and harvests his own crops for sale at the roadside stand which bears the George Gibb name. The girls run the house and get the meals during school vacation time, which fortunately coincides with the peak selling period for garden crops. The whole family takes part in the apple picking and, at 7 years of age, young Joe has learned the masterly twist of the wrist style that is demonstrated by his older brothers and sisters.

The Gibb stand began when George's parents put an umbrella above a table set out at the highway. Today, an attractive building houses a busy business venture open all year round. When George and his wife Iris took over the stand 5 years ago, they tried to close it in the winter. But people continually rapped on the farm house door asking for apples, jellies and jams. Now the only seasonal difference is in the hours the stand is open. In summer, Iris opens it at 8:30 a.m. and closes it at 10:30 p.m. In less busy seasons she starts later and stops earlier.

"The stand is an outlet for our small fruits, the strawberries and raspberries, and for short garden crops and summer apples," the Gibbs say. McIntosh apples make up about 80 per cent of their fruit crop, with the stand accounting for 25 per cent of Mac sales. Their own sugar bush supplies some syrup and other maple products for

the stand. To meet customer demand, they stock other producers' syrup, candy and maple sugar molds. Neighbors make relishes, jams, jellies and aprons for sale. Homemade bread, doughnuts and pies made by one are especially popular. Honey produced in the community sells well. They also offer for sale a rainbow-hued variety of apple-based beverages. Shelves inside the store display placemats and rugs hand-crafted in Quebec, sheepskin rugs from Australia, and a selection of games and water toys for lake-bound holidayers.

Repeat business is large and it's based on customer satisfaction. "We meet a lot of people," Iris says, "and many become friends."

"We don't charge high prices — and I think that is one secret. If you charge high prices on perishable produce you're stuck with it!"

Despite the stand's location on a busy highway between Montreal and Sherbrooke, the tourist trade doesn't figure very big in the Gibbs' business. Mostly they sell to people in the community and from other parts of Quebec. Mrs. Gibb spoke no French when they took the stand over, but now she speaks it fluently and changes with apparent ease from one to another of Canada's official languages.

The Gibbs make a point of eating meals together, even when summer trade is busiest. While they gather in the new farm home they built this year, a man from the village tends the stand. At other times of the day, the Gibbs' togetherness is in their united efforts in a seed to sale farm family business. ✓

**Photo story
by
GWEN LESLIE**



Joe, 7, and Gavin, 11, help harvest apple crop. Joe raises ornamental gourds and cucumbers for stand sale; Gavin, corn and cucumbers.



[Butterick photos

A styling that's simple enough to show off a textured fabric features raglan sleeves, eased bodice and a panel-front flared skirt. Butterick pattern 2352; 12, 14, 16, 18; 70¢.



All the clans and their tartan wearing friends are in high style. Butterick pattern 2345 adds a ruffle at neck and cuffs. Slim or full skirt in sizes 11, 13; 10, 12, 14, 16; 70¢.



Its own lined scarf lends a fashionable "muffled" look to a shallow-necked slim classic sheath with unmounted sleeves. Quick 'n easy pattern 2421: 11, 13; 12, 14, 16; 70¢.

Fashion Forecast

Textures and Tartans

bring colors alive

BRIGHT colors? Quiet colors? Smooth fabrics or rough textured ones? Fur trim or leather binding? These are a few of the choices you will be able to make when adding new fashions to your fall wardrobe.

There is no single new "right" silhouette, and hemlines remain at a smart shortness, adjusted to flatter you. The newness in fall fashions is in the fabric, the colors, and the use of fur and leather for trimming.

Fashion trends in suits, coats and some dresses are unexpectedly practical for winter temperatures. Many feature a muffled look created by a stand-up collar, buttoning high under the chin; by fur collars and attached or detachable scarves or stoles, and, by hoods. In suit styling, the jacket suggests the body shape but doesn't cling to it; pleats or other skirt fullness allows easy movement. Day-time costume outfits feature coat, skirt and blouse combinations. For dressier occasions, the costume combines dress and coat or jacket.

Colors. The most popular colors are the neutrals: gray, beige and winter white. Black and white, and a new camel and gray combination, augment the neutral color range.

In gay contrast, you may choose a true cherry red, an American Beauty, wine red, or an orange red. A clear, vibrant shade of blue appears alone, as well as in prints and plaids. A peacock shade and other flattering green-blue, turquoise blends are plentiful in all fabrics. Neutral almond and sage greens are high-style in the fashion industry; your own preference may run to a yellowed green, a deep forest green or the blackened olive green also available.

Fabrics. There's more variety than ever in winter wools. Mohair loops, brushed, plush and shaggy surfaces vie with hard-surfaced worsteds, herringbone weaves and multi-colored tweeds.

The knits, so favored by fashion and so practical to wear, appear plain and patterned in boucle, damask and jacquard effects. Special patterns have been designed to assist home sewers with sewing knits. More children's colors are available now in cotton knits.

Children's interests are served too by cottons with flat surface patterns that look like cutouts in wonderful crayon colors. The prints feature animals, kiddies, and fruit designs.

No clan has been omitted from the biggest Tartan revival ever! Many appear in both dress and hunt-

SINGER

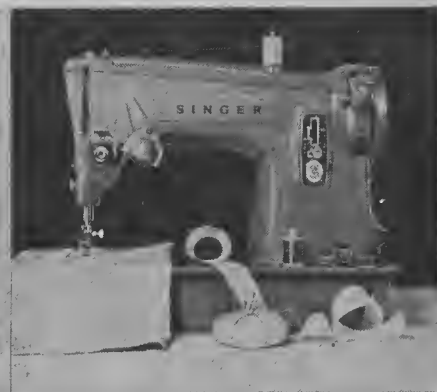
NEWS

WIDEST CHOICE OF LOW-PRICED MACHINES IN SINGER HISTORY!



NEWS SPARTAN* Zigzag model. Lowest price ever for a zigzag machine by SINGER. Does zigzag stitch for over-casting seams, making buttonholes, mending—without attachments!

Only \$1.50 a week† **\$144⁵⁰**
AS ILLUSTRATED



NEWS STYLE-MATE* model. Brand new straight-stitcher does heavy sewing, handles finest fabrics with gentle precision. Exclusive drop-in front bobbin, micro-stitch length control.

Only \$1.35 a week† **\$129⁵⁰**
AS ILLUSTRATED



NEWS YOUNG BUDGET model. Good news for young homemakers! Does straight-stitching. Backstitches, too. Simon-simple to run—simplified threading, handy seam guide.

Only \$1.25 a week† **\$96⁰⁰**
AS ILLUSTRATED



NEWS SPARTAN* economy model. A rugged, dependable machine—economy priced! Does straight-stitching. Back-tacks. Has numbered tension control, handy drop-in bobbin.

Only \$1.25 a week† **\$62⁵⁰**
AS ILLUSTRATED

†after a small down payment on our Easy Budget Plan.

SINGER SEWING CENTERS

HEADQUARTERS FOR ALL YOUR SEWING AND FLOOR CARE NEEDS

Listed in the phone book under SINGER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY



*A trademark of the SINGER MFG. CO.

CLIP OUT
AND MAIL
TODAY
FOR
FREE
SINGER
CATALOGUE

Mail to Singer Sewing Machine Company,
Dept. C. G. 102, at address nearest you.
590 Main Street, 2nd Floor, Winnipeg, Man.
254 Yonge Street, 2nd Floor, Toronto, Ont.
126A Sparks Street, Ottawa, Ont.

Please send me, FREE of charge, the SINGER catalogue illustrating new models:

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

CITY.....ZONE.....PROV.....

FASHION FORECAST—Continued

ing version so the variety is tremendous. Tartans come in miniature and bold sizes in many fabrics.

Both cotton and wool are woven to look like other fabrics and there's much more variety this year in companion fabrics for ensembles.

Corduroy wears a cut velvet look, and wavy and variegated cord effects are used in coating. Suede cloth may be bought in a variety of weights.

Natural fibers benefit from blending with synthetics, and with the continuous introduction of new synthetics, the selection in fabrics is greater each year. Some lightweight blends look like wool and feel like cotton. Other synthetics offer a silk-like appearance at a lower-than-silk price.

Silk itself appears in lush, yarn-dyed textures, in blends with wool, and in heavy-textured raw silk fabrics. Flat and crinkled sheers, organdy, chiffon and a wide color range provide silken variety. Crepe and silk jersey are patterned with multi-colored paisley prints.

For dress wear, milady may wear brocades, matelasse, cut velvet in multi-color floral prints and geometric jacquards, crinkle metallics and sheers in pale pastels. In lace, she may choose elegant Chantilly, heavy re-embroidered types, or even wool lace!

Trimmings. This fall's outfit just isn't complete without some form of trim. Braids range from very narrow to very wide. Ruffles remain and fringes appear everywhere. Gold glitters from some trims; and lace may be delicate frosting or of the heavy, woven, cluny type in any width you like. Children's clothing is trimmed with applique, edging, ric rak, and embroidered ribbon.

For milady, the trim that's news is the fur on collars and cuffs. It may be any one of a dozen furs and it may be any outfit in her wardrobe. Leather appears in binding, on pocket flaps, on buttons, and of course in belts. Narrow leather belts combine with golden chains, and wide belts of soft leather may crush down to a medium width or stand tall in a midriff effect.—G.L. V

Autumn Song

*Sing a song of autumn,
Shivers in the breeze,
Frosting on the brooklets,
Paint daubs in the trees;*

*Rosy apples pendant,
Golden pumpkins loll;
A festival of colors
Glorifies the fall.*

—NATALIE HORNE

Quiet Towns

*I like the quiet towns that stand
allied
With lean white churches, golden in
the sun,
And homes with gardens, though but
ribbon-wide
And grassy lawns where dogs and
children run.*

*I like the quiet towns where every-
where
The neighbors visit on a lazy day,
And men who meet each other in
the Square
Are hailed by name, and have some
word to say.*

*I like the towns where in each little
store
A dog or cat lies sleeping, in the
way,
To testify to all who pass this door
That here inside is one who loves a
stray.*

—ETHEL BARNETT DE VITO.

THE COUNTRY GUIDE

Best Ever!

Canada Savings Bonds

easy to buy
simple to cash
good to keep

The new Canada Savings Bonds pay $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ interest for each of the first three years; 5% for each of the next three years and $5\frac{1}{2}\%$ for each of the final eight years—an average interest to maturity in 14 years of 5.11% per year. In dollars and cents every \$100.00 you invest will grow with accumulated interest to \$172.50 at maturity.

You can buy a \$100.00 bond for as little as 29¢ a day, through the convenient Payroll Savings Plan where you work. Canada Savings Bonds can also be bought for cash, or on instalments at any bank, investment dealer, stock broker, trust or loan company.

They are available in amounts as low as \$50.00 to any Canadian resident—adult or child—up to a limit of \$10,000.00 per person.

Estates, too, may buy. Interest is payable annually by coupon, or on the higher denominations by cheque, if desired.

You can cash your Canada Savings Bonds at any time, at any bank, at full face value plus earned interest.

Buy new Canada Savings Bonds today—best ever!



Season for Separates



2260

No. 2260. A stand up collar tops a quick 'n easy fitted blouse. Make $\frac{3}{4}$ sleeves with cuffs or without. Optional short sleeves. Miss sizes 10, 12, 14, 16, 18; price 60¢.



2259

No. 2259. This blouse features a convertible collar and a square yoked back. Make it with set-in long French-cuffed sleeves shown, below-elbow sleeves, or none. Miss 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20; 60¢.



2235

No. 2235. Hooks and eyes secure the waistband above the side zipper in this gently flared skirt. Optional welt pocket detail and skirt stiffening. Miss waist sizes 24, 25, 26, 28, 30, 32. Pattern price 60¢.



2295

No. 2295. Box pleats in this skirt may be stitched down to hip as shown, pressed but not stitched, or left softly unpressed. Junior waist sizes $23\frac{1}{2}$, $24\frac{1}{2}$, $25\frac{1}{2}$; Miss waist sizes 25, 26, 28, 30. Pattern price 60¢.



9849

No. 9849. From this one-pattern skirt wardrobe you can make a skirt with pressed or unpressed box pleats, a full gathered skirt and a slim straight skirt with back kick pleat. Girls' sizes 7, 8, 10, 12, 14; price 50¢.



9868

No. 9868. Four-piece casual co-ordinates include a top-stitched sleeveless overblouse, sheath skirt, slim tapered pants, and shirt with away-from-neck collar and band-cuffed set-in sleeves. Miss 10, 12, 14, 16, 18; 70¢.



The Country Guide Pattern Department

1760 Ellice Ave.,
Winnipeg 21, Man.

Box 4001, Terminal "A",
Toronto, Ont.

Please send Butterick

(No C.O.D. orders, please)

Pattern No. _____ Size _____ Price _____

Pattern No. _____ Size _____ Price _____

To _____



ROLLED OAT BREAD

Rolled-Oat Bread with its nutty flavour and moist—yet light—old-time texture! Just follow this simple step-by-step recipe:

You'll need: 2 c. milk, 2 c. rolled oats, 2 tbsps. granulated sugar, 2 tbsps. salt, 2 tbsps. shortening, 2 tbsps. molasses, ½ c. lukewarm water, 1 tsp. granulated sugar, 1 envelope Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast, 3¾ c. (about) pre-sifted all-purpose flour.

1. Scald milk. Combine rolled oats, the 2 tbsps. sugar, salt, shortening and molasses; stir in scalded milk. Cool to lukewarm.

2. Meantime, measure lukewarm water into a large bowl; stir in the 1 tsp. sugar. Sprinkle with yeast. Let stand 10 mins., then stir well. Stir in lukewarm oat mixture and 1 c. of the flour. Beat until smooth and elastic. Work in sufficient additional flour to make a soft dough—about 2¾ c. more.

When you bake at home use the yeast you can count on... Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast, for baking at its best!

Try this home-baked-good

3. Knead on floured board until smooth and elastic. Place in greased bowl. Grease top. Cover. Let rise in a warm place, free from draft, until doubled in bulk—about 1¼ hours.

4. Punch down dough. Turn out and knead until smooth. Divide into 2 equal portions. Cover with a tea towel and let rest 10 mins. Shape each portion into a loaf and place in a greased loaf pan (4½ x 8½ inches, top inside measure). Grease tops. Cover. Let rise until doubled in bulk—about 40 mins. Bake in a hot oven (400°) 45 to 50 mins. Makes 2 loaves.

Get this beautifully illustrated, full colour recipe booklet, "When you Bake—with Yeast". Send 25¢ in coin or 10 empty Fleischmann's Yeast envelopes to:

STANDARD BRANDS LIMITED
Consumer Service Dept.,
Section F,
550 Sherbrooke St. W.,
Montreal, Quebec



IN THE KITCHEN

the time is near

- to select recipes
- prepare the fruit
- and bake

Cakes for Christmas

by GWEN LESLIE

Food Editor

LIGHT and dark, iced and uniced, the richly fruited Christmas cake is a Canadian tradition. And as traditions mellow with age, the full flavor of fruit cake improves with few weeks' ripening. So that you may make a leisurely start on planning for your cakes for Christmas, we've assembled a selection of recipes we think you might like to try.

Remember that fresh nuts and spices provide the best flavor. In a recipe which calls for molasses, use a table brand that is sweet rather than strong. Many homemakers find it convenient to prepare the ingredients and pans one day, and mix and bake the cake on the next.

If you plan to ice your cakes, you may find this trick makes it easier: Take out some of the cake batter before adding fruit and nuts. After spooning mixed batter into the pan, spread the smooth batter over the top for an even surface.

Both flavor and texture improve during the 2 to 3 week aging period recommended for most cakes. After mellowing, cakes may be frozen for longer storage. This applies also to Christmas Plum Puddings.

White Fruit Cake

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| ½ c. shortening | ½ tsp. baking powder |
| 1 c. sugar | ½ tsp. salt |
| 3 eggs, well beaten | 1 c. seeded raisins, chopped |
| 1 T. grated lemon rind | 1 c. candied mixed fruit |
| 1 T. grated orange rind | 1 c. chopped walnuts |
| 2¼ c. sifted all-purpose flour | ¼ c. orange juice |
- Cream shortening until light and

fluffy. Gradually add sugar. Add eggs and lemon and orange rind, stirring until thoroughly combined. Sift the flour, baking powder and salt together, then combine half this mixture with the raisins, mixed fruit and walnuts. Add the remaining flour mixture in halves, alternately with orange juice, to the shortening mixture; blend well after each addition. Stir in fruit mixture and mix well. Pour into a 9" x 5" x 3" loaf pan lined with three layers of greased brown paper. Bake in a moderately warm oven at 300°F. for 1½ hours. Cover pan with brown paper for the first hour to slow browning. Remove from oven when done and let thoroughly cool in pan. Age cake several weeks before eating in a tightly covered crock or other container, or wrap in an air-tight polyethylene bag. A dry cake may be moistened with fruit juice, then rewrapped. After aging in a cool place, cake may be frozen.

Old-Time Dark Fruit Cake

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1½ c. prunes | 1 c. pecan halves |
| 1 c. dried apricots | 3 c. sifted all-purpose flour |
| 2 c. seedless raisins | 2 tsp. allspice |
| 1½ c. seeded raisins | 2 tsp. cinnamon |
| 1½ c. currants | 1½ tsp. nutmeg |
| 1½ c. sliced dates | ½ tsp. ginger |
| 2½ c. diced preserved citron | 1 tsp. mace |
| 1½ c. diced preserved pineapple | ½ tsp. powdered cloves |
| 1½ c. halved candied cherries | ½ tsp. baking soda |
| 1 c. diced preserved orange peel | 1½ tsp. salt |
| 1 c. diced lemon peel | 1 c. soft shortening |
| 1½ c. blanched almonds | 1½ c. brown sugar |
| | 6 eggs |
| | ½ c. molasses |
| | ¾ c. strawberry jam |

Rinse prunes and apricots; cover with water. Boil 5 minutes, drain and cool.



Your nibblers may insist you keep one cake out for sampling! Other Christmas fruit cakes and puddings, baked early and allowed to ripen, may be frozen.

Cut prunes from pits into pieces; slice apricots. Rinse and drain raisins and currants, then combine with prunes and apricots. Add dates, citron and next 4 ingredients. Sliver almonds, chop pecans coarsely and add both to fruit. Sprinkle 1 cup of the flour over all and mix well. Sift remaining 2 cups of flour with allspice and next 7 ingredients. Beat shortening with sugar until very light and fluffy. Add eggs one at a time, beating after each addition until very creamy (8 minutes in all). Blend in alternately one-quarter each of the flour mixture, molasses and jam, stirring just until batter is smooth. Pour over fruit and nut mixture and mix well with a spoon. Pack lightly into greased, paper-lined pans (two 9" tube pans, or three 7½" x 3½" x 2½" loaf pans, plus 9" x 5" x 3" loaf pans). Bake in a slow oven at 275°F. with a small shallow pan of water on the floor of the oven until done, about 3 to 3½ hours. Cool completely on wire racks before storing.

Christmas Fruit Ring

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 c. butter | ¼ c. grape juice |
| 1 c. sugar | ¾ c. light molasses |
| 6 eggs, well beaten | 3½ c. sifted cake flour |
| 4½ c. raisins | 1 tsp. baking powder |
| 4½ c. currants | 1 tsp. salt |
| 1 c. diced mixed peel | 1 tsp. cinnamon |
| ½ c. coarsely cut walnuts | ½ tsp. cloves |
| | ½ tsp. mace |

Cream butter and sugar until fluffy; add eggs and beat to blend. Stir in fruit, grape juice and molasses and mix well. Resift the sifted and measured flour with baking powder, salt and spices. Add gradually to butter mixture, beating after each addition. Grease a 10" tube pan and line with greased paper. Spoon batter evenly into pan and bake in a slow oven at 250°F. for about 4 hours. Cool thoroughly, then store tightly covered in a cool, dry place.

Last Minute Cakelets

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 2 c. sifted all-purpose flour | 1 c. finely diced assorted candied fruit |
| ¾ tsp. baking powder | 1 c. chopped walnuts or pecans |
| ½ tsp. salt | ¾ c. corn syrup |
| 1 tsp. cinnamon | 2 eggs |
| ¼ tsp. cloves | ¾ c. orange or pineapple juice |
| ¼ tsp. mace | |
| ¾ c. shortening | |
| ½ c. sugar | |

Sift first 6 ingredients together; then sprinkle ½ cup of the mixture over fruit, and stir to coat. Cream shortening, add sugar and cream until light. Add syrup and mix well. Add eggs one at a time; beat well after each addition. Stir in remaining dry ingredients alternately with liquid. Gently fold in fruit and nuts. Pour batter into greased cup cake pans and bake in a moderately slow oven at 325°F. for 25 to 30 minutes. Yields about 4 dozen.

Ice if desired with thin confectioners' icing. Store in a covered container. The small cakes will keep moist for about a week.

Fruit Cake Bars

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 2 c. sifted flour | ½ c. chopped walnuts, pecans or almonds |
| ¾ tsp. baking powder | 1 c. chopped mixed candied fruit |
| 1 tsp. salt | 2 eggs |
| ½ tsp. baking soda | 1 small can sliced pineapple |
| 1¼ tsp. cinnamon | ½ c. honey |
| ½ tsp. nutmeg | |
| ½ tsp. cloves | |
| ½ c. butter | |
| ½ c. brown sugar | |

Sift dry ingredients together. Mix nuts and candied fruit; sprinkle with 1 tablespoon of flour mixture and mix in. Cream butter, and gradually cream in sugar. Add eggs, one at a time, mixing

well. Drain pineapple, dice medium fine and stir into creamed mixture. Add enough water to pineapple syrup to make ¾ cup and blend with honey. Add flour alternately with liquid to the creamed mixture and stir until smooth. Fold in fruit and nuts. Pour into a greased and floured 7" x 11" x 1½" pan. Bake in a moderate oven at 350°F. for 50 to 60 minutes, or until done. Cool, then frost with a thin sugar icing made by adding 1 tablespoon boiling water to 1 cup icing sugar and ½ teaspoon vanilla. Cut in bars to serve. Yields about 24 bars.

Plum Pudding for Eight

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1½ lb. seeded raisins | ½ tsp. cinnamon |
| ¼ lb. chopped blanched almonds | ⅛ tsp. ground cloves |
| ¼ lb. diced candied citron | ¼ tsp. nutmeg |
| ¼ lb. maraschino cherries, halved | ½ tsp. allspice |
| 2 T. flour | ½ lb. brown sugar |
| ½ tsp. baking soda | 2 c. soft stale bread crumbs |
| ¼ tsp. salt | ½ lb. suet, grated or very finely ground |
| | 4 eggs |
| | ¼ c. grape juice |

Combine prepared raisins, almonds, citron peel, and cherries and sprinkle with flour. Mix soda, salt and spices together and add to sugar. Add bread crumbs and rub the suet into the bread crumb mixture. Combine with fruit and nuts; then add well beaten eggs and grape juice. Spoon batter into a well greased upper half of a 3-quart double boiler. Cover tightly and cook over boiling water for 4 to 5 hours. Be sure to add water as needed. Serve hot with your choice of sauce.

Note: This pudding may be made a day ahead, then cooled and refrigerated. Reheat in double boiler 1 hour before serving. If preferred, cook the pudding in individual, heat-proof, glass cups, covered with aluminum foil. Cook about 1½ hours in a steamer. To serve, reheat in steamer for about 40 minutes.

Christmas Pudding

- | | |
|---|---|
| 2 c. seedless raisins | 1 c. sifted pastry flour or ⅓ c. sifted all-purpose flour |
| 1 c. seeded raisins, halved | ½ tsp. baking soda |
| ½ c. chopped dried apricots | ¾ tsp. salt |
| ½ c. chopped, pitted, dried prunes | ½ tsp. cinnamon |
| ½ c. cut-up pitted dates | ¼ tsp. ginger |
| ½ c. chopped, mixed candied peels and citron | ¼ tsp. nutmeg |
| ½ c. well-drained, halved maraschino cherries | ¼ tsp. cloves |
| ½ c. coarsely broken pecans | 1½ c. coarse, soft bread crumbs |
| | 1½ c. finely chopped suet |
| | 1 c. lightly packed brown sugar |
| | 3 eggs, well beaten |
| | ¼ c. orange juice |

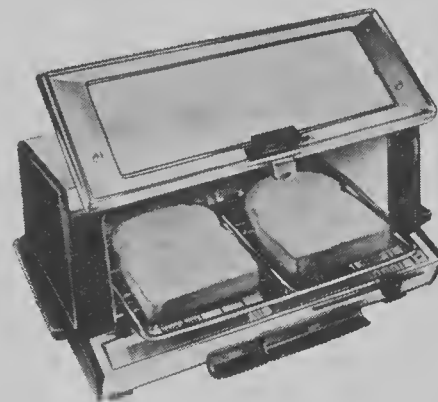
Combine seedless raisins, seeded raisins, apricots, prunes, dates, peels and citron, cherries and pecans.

Into a large bowl, sift together the flour, baking soda, salt, and spices. Add prepared fruit and nuts and combine with fingertips until each small piece is thoroughly coated with the dry mixture. Mix in bread crumbs, suet and brown sugar. Combine eggs and orange juice and mix thoroughly into fruit mixture. Turn batter into a greased, 10-cup, pudding mold or heat-proof, mixing bowl. Cover bowl loosely with a piece of cooking parchment which has been wrung out of cold water, or with greased heavy paper or foil. Tie down. Steam pudding for 4½ hours over rapidly boiling water (closely covered).

Uncover and cool pudding thoroughly. Recover and store in a cool, dry place for at least 3 weeks to ripen. To serve, re-steam pudding for about 1½ hours. Yields 12 to 15 servings. V



that bakes for you too



It's new, it's different, it's the perfect gift. It's the General Electric DeLuxe Toast-R-Oven. Toasts any thickness of bread (crumpets, too!) as light or dark as you wish . . . wonderful. With CGE's famed controlled heat and a removable crumb tray . . . ah, good. When toast is ready, the glass door lifts open—the rack slides forward . . . automatically, of course. This luxury toaster warms or top-browns muffins, rolls, hors d'oeuvres, and it is designed to complement your dinner table or buffet . . . it's beautiful. AND MORE. It *bakes* too! Beef loaf, pies, potatoes, you name it. Up to 500 degrees and no waiting for the oven to warm up. No wonder more Canadians choose CGE appliances than any other make.



TOAST-R-OVEN

For free gift suggestions booklet write:

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED, BARRIE ONTARIO

You sleep better between Wabasso Sheets



And so to bed



THE WABASSO COTTON COMPANY LIMITED, TROIS RIVIÈRES, QUEBEC



The Halloween Ghost

by KATHERINE HOWARD

EIGHT-YEAR-OLD Bobby was so excited he couldn't sleep. Tomorrow night was Halloween and Rick and Larry, who were ten, had said he could go with them to visit some of the neighbors' farm homes for "Trick or Treat."

Bobby's Halloween costume hung on the wall. It was a ghost costume, and in the dim light from the window it looked kind of scary. But Bobby knew if he wanted to go along with Rick and Larry he couldn't be scared.

The boys said they were going first to old Mr. Samson's farm. Larry said something about Mr. Samson's hay stacks. Mr. Samson was cranky. He had a bad leg. He had a big black dog, too.

Bobby was worried. A man on TV had asked children to be kind at Halloween and not play mean tricks on people. And Rick had mumbled something about letting the cows into their teacher's flower garden . . . Oh dear, Miss Lambert worked so hard in her flower garden.

Bobby buried his head in the pillow and thought about sleep. Then suddenly he sat up and stared. His ghost costume was sitting beside him. Straight up!

Bobby hid his head under the bedclothes.

"Don't be scared, Bobby." The ghost talked in a rusty voice. "We're going on a trip. Put on your Halloween costume and come along," as he handed Bobby the Halloween costume.

Bobby whispered, "Y-you're a real ghost!" as he pulled the ghost costume over his head.

"Of course." The real ghost grabbed Bobby's hand and away they flew, through the window, into the sky, over the sleeping countryside.

At last they dived down to the ground. There was a big, dark hole in front of them.

"Down we go," said the ghost, and poor Bobby, shaking and shivering, floated down the hole into a huge cave. Moss covered the stone walls of the cave. Black bats flew about and big black cats were everywhere, spitting and snarling and arching their backs. Big owls hooted from queer looking trees.

A long line of ghosts, witches, skeletons and goblins came out of a hole in the wall, each carrying a pumpkin in which a candle burned. Then Bobby's teeth chattered and his knees shook. The queer company sat down on the floor and the ghost told Bobby to sit down too. When he did, a big, black cat jumped onto his shoulder.

Then an enormous ghost stood up. "It's Halloween tonight," he roared hoarsely. "We can do what we like to humans. Any ideas?"

One wicked-looking witch jumped up. "I say old man Samson first. We'll take the covers off his haystack. The wind and the rain will ruin it. He! He! He!"

"Hoorah!" screamed all the witches and ghosts and skeletons.

Bobby felt awful. Old Mr. Samson had worked so very hard to put up hay to feed his cattle in the winter . . .

Then a skeleton stretched his old bones and stood up. His voice sounded like a rusty gate swinging. "Let's open the teacher's garden gate and let the cows eat her flowers."

"Yes! Yes!" screeched and howled the crowd.

Bobby began to feel angry and his hands clenched into fists. Why were these people planning such mean tricks?

THEN he remembered. It was Halloween, the one night in the year for tricks. Bobby looked at the screaming ghosts and thought of the man on TV.

But what could he do? They were so many and so strange. The black cat on his shoulder let out a wild squawk. Bobby shook and shivered all over again.

Then he took a big breath. They're only ghosts and skeletons he thought, and I'm a real live boy. He pushed the black cat to the ground and stood up.

"Listen to me," he shouted. "Listen!" The ghosts and witches all turned and glared at him.

"It w-w-would b-b-be better," Bobby stammered, "if y-y-you did kind things that wouldn't hurt anybody. Mr. Samson's lame and Miss Lambert is kind of old . . ."

The moment he spoke there was a dreadful uproar. The witches shook their fists at him. The skeletons reached their bony hands toward him. The black cats hissed and the owls and bats flapped their wings.

"Quiet!" roared the chief ghost. There was silence. The big ghost looked at Bobby. "Why shouldn't we be mean at Halloween? Give me one good reason." He strode down to Bobby and tore off Bobby's Halloween costume.

There stood Bobby in his blue and white striped pyjamas. "You're not a ghost. You're a boy . . . Speak!" the ghost screamed.

Bobby knew he must speak boldly. "None of the people you want to hurt have hurt you. Wouldn't it be

better if people thought ghosts and witches and skeletons were kind . . . instead of wicked? It's just as easy to be kind, the man on TV says . . ."

Then the crowd really hooted and yelled.

"Quiet," commanded the big ghost. "Perhaps you are right," he said. "You are brave. Go back to where you came from. We will think about your suggestion . . ."

He waved and swayed over Bobby. Bobby tried to shout. It was dark . . . the ghost hovered over him . . . then it faded away . . .

Bobby opened his eyes. It was daylight. He was in bed. It was Halloween morning and his ghost costume hung on the wall.

Guess I dreamed about the ghosts, Bobby thought. I hope Rick and Larry aren't planning such mean tricks. I won't let them . . . I won't.

Bobby felt brave and strong. He hadn't been scared of the ghosts and skeletons. He wouldn't be scared to tell the boys what the man on TV had said. He knew everything would be all right. They would have a real good Halloween. ✓

Puzzles for You

Two-in-One Words

If you move the letters in some words around, you can often make another word. Here are some two-in-one words to test your skill.

1. Make a joint out of *below*.
2. Make a fruit out of *reap*.
3. Make a fruit out of *cheap*.
4. Make a game out of *loop*.
5. Make a bird out of *low*.
6. Make a flower out of *sore*.
7. Make a fish out of *a nut*.
8. Make a story out of *late*.
9. Make a storage bin out of *soil*.
10. Make a small rock out of *tones*.
11. Make fruits out of *slump*.
12. Make a colt out of *a loaf*.

—FLORENCE A. GRITZNER.

Answers

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| 12. Foal | 6. Rose |
| 11. Plums | 5. Owl |
| 10. Stone | 4. Polo |
| 9. Silo | 3. Peach |
| 8. Tale | 2. Pear |
| 7. Turn | 1. Elbow |

An Autumn Plant

My first is in TADPOLE but not in FROG,
My second's in PUP but not in DOG.
My third is in MOON but not in SUN,
My fourth is in PLAY but not in FUN.
My fifth is in KINDNESS but not in LOVE,
My sixth is in PIGEON but not in DOVE.
My seventh's in INSECT and also in ANT,
My whole is the nicest kind of plant.
Its fruit is large and round yellow,
With a candle inside it's a jolly fellow.

—ANNIE LAURIE VON TUNCELN.

Answer: pumpkin

Blindfold the Black Cat

by MONA ATKINSON

HERE'S a very old game for your Halloween party. Have all the guests with the exception of one (who is called the Black Cat and stands in the middle) form a big circle. The Black Cat is given a rod or stick (a yard stick will do) and then blindfolded.

The boys and girls in the circle

join hands and circle around the Black Cat, until he taps the floor with his stick for them to stop.

The circle must then stand perfectly still. They must not talk or even whisper.

The Black Cat then points his stick toward someone in the circle. That person must take hold of the end of the stick and say aloud

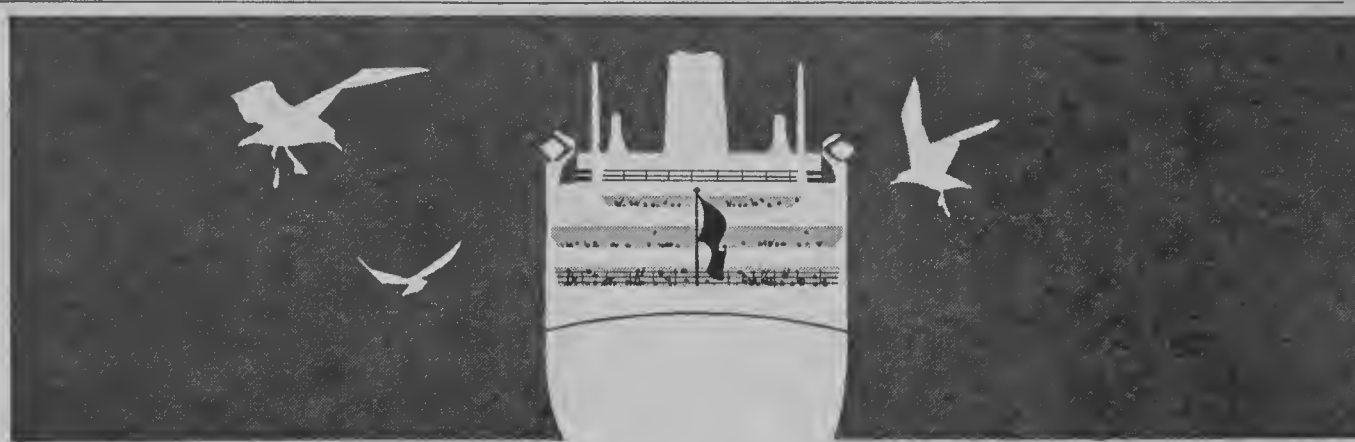
"Me-ow," "Me-ow," "Me-ow," as much like a cat as possible.

From the sound of the voice the Black Cat tries to guess who it is.

If he guesses correctly, the two change places. If his guess is wrong, the circle goes around until Black Cat stops it and points again to someone who then me-ows.

Someone is almost sure to laugh or giggle and so help the Black Cat to guess correctly.

If the Black Cat fails in four tries, the person pointed to in the fifth circling becomes the Black Cat. ✓



SAIL WHITE EMPRESS TO EUROPE

SAVE 25% OF YOUR FARE!

SPECIAL EXCURSION FARES

AS LOW AS

\$322⁵⁰

TOURIST ROUND TRIP

This is the "Thrift Season." A good reason to sail to Europe by Canadian Pacific. These Excursion Round Trip Fares are good for a full 30 days in Europe. Or, you can save 10% with reduced round trip fares good for a 12 month stay. Fully air-conditioned and stabilized for your comfort, these White Empress ships also provide supervised play-rooms for the children. *Leave Your Worries in the Wake of a White Empress!*

Thrift Sailings

from Montreal - Quebec to Greenock - Liverpool

Oct. 12 Empress of England	†Nov. 9 Empress of Britain
Oct. 19 Empress of Britain	†Nov. 16 Empress of Canada
Oct. 26 Empress of Canada	Nov. 23 Empress of England
Nov. 2 Empress of England	*Dec. 1 Empress of Britain

†to Liverpool only

*to Southampton and Bremerhaven

Enquire about SPECIAL REDUCED GROUP FARES for 25 or more

See your travel agent or any Canadian Pacific office

TRAVEL Canadian Pacific

TRAINS / TRUCKS / SHIPS / PLANES / HOTELS / TELECOMMUNICATIONS
WORLD'S MOST COMPLETE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

BLUE MONDAYS

YOU BET!

for a whiter washing
MRS. STEWART'S liquid
BLUING in the rinse water

keeps white clothes really white.
Use it next washday and hang
up a shining white washing.

Keeps colors bright, too!

Liquid
MRS. STEWART'S BLUING

Box 428 • Winnipeg, Manitoba

If You're TIRED ALL THE TIME

Now and then everybody gets a "tired-out" feeling, and may be bothered by backaches. Perhaps nothing seriously wrong, just a temporary condition caused by urinary irritation or bladder discomfort. That's the time to take Dodd's Kidney Pills. Dodd's help stimulate the kidneys to relieve this condition which may often cause back-ache and tired feeling. Then you feel better, rest better, work better. Get Dodd's Kidney Pills now. Look for the blue box with the red band at all drug counters. You can depend on Dodd's.60



UPSET TUMMY?

Teething and fretful?
Here's what to do!
STEEDMAN'S for baby
Rest for you!

Gentle, helpful relief for digestive upsets,
constipation, teething discomforts.

**STEEDMAN'S
POWDERS**

Woman Relieved of Agonizing ITCH

"I nearly itched to death for 7½ years. Then I found a new wonder-working creme. Now I'm happy," writes Mrs. P. Ramsay of L.A. Calif. Here's blessed relief from torture of agonizing itch in women, chafing, hemorrhoids, rash and eczema with an amazing new scientific formula called LANACANE. This fast-acting, stainless medicated creme kills harmful bacteria germs while it soothes raw, irritated and inflamed skin tissue. Stops scratching and so speeds healing. Don't suffer! Get LANACANE at druggists.



BACKACHE and RHEUMATISM Pain

After 21 times as many women as men are made miserable by common urinary irritation caused by a germ, Escherichia Coli. To quickly combat the secondary aches, muscular pains and disturbed sleep caused by Kidney and Bladder irritations, try taking an internal CYSTEX antiseptic bath for a few days. All you do is take 2 little CYSTEX tablets with a glass of water. In addition to its cleaning antiseptic action, CYSTEX is also an analgesic pain reliever for Rheumatic Pains, Headache, Backache, and muscular pains. Get CYSTEX from druggist. Feel better fast.

Natural Color Photographs

make lovely Christmas Gifts. Phone, Write or Call in: GOODMAN STUDIO, Swift Current, Sask., Drawer 130, Phone 773-8003.

HANDICRAFTS



Leaflet No. S-E-299, 10¢, gives diagramed directions for a toy rabbit.



Leaflet No. C-S-804, 10¢, offers crochet instructions for toy horse and dachshund dog heads and bodies.



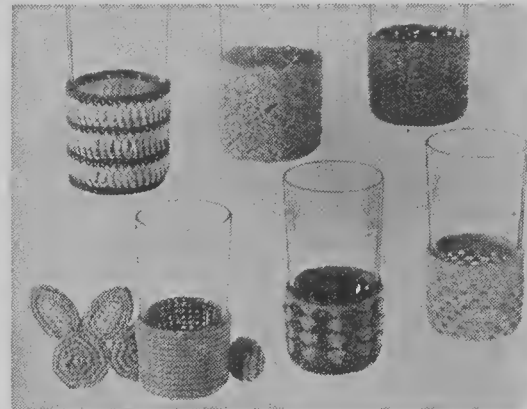
Leaflet No. E-2678, 10¢, features cutting patterns for tracing, and sewing instructions for a stuffed toy turtle made of felt with applique trimming.



Leaflet No. S-6110, 10¢, tells how to make a hang-up poeketed toy bag.

Gifts to Make

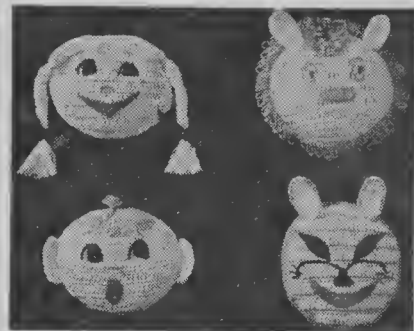
For handicraft patterns pictured below please address your order to The Country Guide Needlework Dept., 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 21, Man.



Leaflet No. C-S-607, 10¢, presents six styles in decorative glass jackets. Crochet instructions include suggested color combinations.



Leaflet No. E-2188, 10¢, offers scenes of sunny Mexico, its plants and some typical figures for embroidering on table mats in colors of your choice.



Leaflet No. P.C. 7599, 10¢, gives crochet directions for 4 bean bags.



Leaflet No. S 14-9, 10¢. Sew, trim, stuff and dress this saucy cotton companion for the boy doll at left.



Leaflet No. S-S 14-14, 10¢. Cotton is used to make this soft boy doll.



Do You Rate as a Hunter?

THIS is the season when hunting makes headlines, often under sad circumstances. If you hunt, do you observe the safe hunting rules outlined by the National Rifle Association? If you do, then you always treat a gun with respect; always point its muzzle in a safe direction; and always make sure of your target. Here are some questions to help you decide if you qualify as a good hunter:

1. Do you treat every gun as if it was a loaded gun?
2. Do you keep the muzzle in a safe direction and under control at all times?
3. Do you keep the safety on until you are ready to shoot?
4. Do you keep your finger outside the trigger guard?
5. Do you unload your gun when it is not in use?
6. Do you carry your gun in a case to the shooting area?
7. Do you unload your gun before taking it indoors?
8. Do you make certain the gun barrel is clean?
9. Do you check to see if you have ammunition that is the right size?

10. Are you always sure of your target before you fire?

11. Do you know the identifying features of the game you hunt?

12. Do you ever point your gun at people or objects in fun?

13. Do you climb trees or fences or jump ditches with a loaded gun?

14. Do you ever pull a gun toward you by the muzzle?

15. Do you ever shoot at flat, hard surfaces?

16. Do you store your gun and ammunition separately and out of reach of younger brothers and sisters?

If you can't answer these questions correctly, you might be interested in courses that are open to junior hunters. In Saskatchewan, for example, the Department of Natural Resources, in association with fish and game groups, offers training to junior hunters. Trained instructors demonstrate safe shooting methods. They show young people how to fire a rifle, how to care for it, how to carry it, how to safely cross such obstacles as fences and ditches. It's a good way to learn how to make your gun a good servant rather than a poor master. V

Homemakers' Hints

To keep part of the window free from frost so you can see the barn or road, put a car frost shield on the inside of the storm window. — Mrs. Ruth Shaver, Netherhill, Sask.

A pair of mitts made out of an old turkish towel are handy for cleaning venetian blinds and polishing furniture. To make them, just outline your hand on paper, cut the toweling an inch and one-half larger all around, stitch and turn. — Mrs. A. Dickson, Winnipeg, Man.

Save used plastic windows, curtains, etc., and sew them into bags for storing root vegetables in the fall. Carrots and beets keep especially well this way. — Mrs. Chas. S. Hill, Parkhill, Ont.

Attach a rubber suction cup to the bottom of your pet's feeding pan to keep it from sliding around on the floor when the animal is eating.

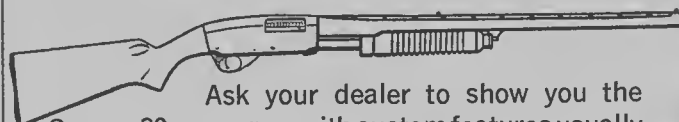
I put reflector tape on my dog's collar to cut down the danger of his being struck by a car at night. — Mrs. M. Hagg, Majorville, Alta.



TAKE A GANDER

there's no better pump gun value than the Stevens 77!

Compare the Stevens 77—feature for feature—with pump shotguns priced much higher. Inspect the trim receiver that houses a smooth, fast, dependable action. Look at the shapely stock, with full pistol grip and fluted comb. At its budget price, the 77 is a top value. 12, 16, 20 and popular .410 gauge. 5 quick shots (.410 gauge, 4 shots). **\$84.35** See your sporting arms dealer now.

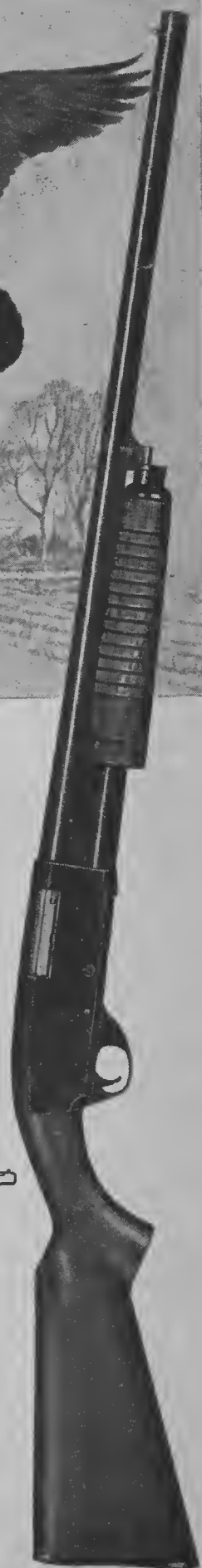


Ask your dealer to show you the Savage 30 pump gun, with custom features usually found only in expensive guns. 12, 20 and .410 gauge. If you're left-handed, see the Savage 30-L, first shotgun designed especially for left-hand shooters! **FREE!** Colorful 28-page catalog of Savage, Stevens, Fox firearms. Write **SAVAGE ARMS, WESTFIELD 80, MASS.**

Suggested price shown subject to change.



Stevens 77 by
Savage



WRITE YOUR RETURN ADDRESS IN THE LEFT CORNER

... and help speed your mail! Just follow these four points to faster mail service every time you address an envelope:

- 1 Use full and correct name of person you're writing to.
- 2 Use full and correct address with Postal Zone Number in Canada's six "Zoned" cities.
- 3 Write your own return address and Postal Zone Number in upper left corner of envelope.
- 4 Write legibly.



PO-62-3C

LOOK FOR THIS TAG



It is your guarantee of the finest leather work gloves made for your job — see them at your local dealers.

JOHN WATSON LTD.
127 2nd Ave. East, Van., B.C.

To Relieve Torturing ITCH OF ECZEMA

Try This Easy Way Tonight

Stop in at your druggist and ask for a small original bottle of MOONE'S EMERALD OIL. Apply liberally at bed-time and get real relief in double-quick time. No matter what you may have tried, there's nothing quite like EMERALD OIL. Inexpensive and sold at all drug stores.

What's for Dinner, Mom?

Sometimes Mom wonders too. It's not always easy to think up new ideas to satisfy those appetites, which seem to need satisfying at all hours of the day. If you've tried any of The Country Guide recipes lately, or any of our homemaking ideas, why not let us have your comments at The Country Guide, Winnipeg 21, Man.

10,000 FARMERS OWN GEHL MIX-ALLS



Here's why they chose a Gehl.

The Mix-All gives more than just fast, easy and economical on-the-farm feedmaking. With the Mix-All, you're buying feedmaking reliability. You get the big farm-proven Gehl hammermill with the exclusive 66 hammers and 507 square-inch grinding chamber that delivers bigger capacity and more uniform grinding than competitive makes . . . and does it on less power. You grind and mix two tons of feed in less than twenty minutes. The swinging auger-feeder and exclusive crusher head handle ear corn as fast as you can feed it in. Or toss baled hay slices directly into the crusher-feeder for faster hay grinding.

In addition to speed, the Mix-All gives you thorough and complete feed mixing . . . as good or better than any commercial mill. Tests prove its mixing ability.

Before you buy any feedmaking equipment, try the Gehl. You'll see for yourself why 10,000 farmers chose the Mix-All.



The best grinding you can buy is yours with a Gehl Grind-All. Exclusive 66 hammers and 507 square-inch screen surface in the grinding chamber delivers bigger capacity and more uniform grinding than competitive makes. All these and many more features make this feed-mill-on-wheels your best hammermill buy.

GEHL

103 YEARS OF SERVICE

GEHL BROS. MANUFACTURING CO.
Dept. MX-79-60, West Bend, Wisconsin, U.S.A.
Please send me complete information on the Gehl Mix-All.

NAME
ROUTE TOWN
PROVINCE ☐ I am a student

If your dealer isn't handling the Gehl line, have him contact Gehl distributors:
QUE-MAR EQUIPMENT CO., Lachine, Quebec
FALCON EQUIPMENT CO., LTD., 299 Danforth Road, Toronto, Ontario
GRAIN BELT FARM EQUIPMENT LTD., 1920 First Avenue, Regina, Saskatchewan
NORTHWEST FARM EQUIPMENT LTD., Corner 7th Ave. & 6th St., East Calgary, Alberta
D. N. JAMIESON & SON LTD., 791-3 Erin St., Winnipeg, Manitoba

What Farm Organizations Are Doing

WANT HOG PREMIUM RESTORED

Spokesmen for both the Canadian Federation of Agriculture and the Saskatchewan Farmers Union expressed concern early last month over the announcement that the quality premium for Grade A hogs would be reduced from \$3 to \$2 as part of the Federal Government's austerity program.

H. H. Hannam, CFA president, said this step "is unfortunate and should be regarded by the Government as a strictly temporary measure." SFU president, A. P. Gleave, said: "A lowering of hog quality could lose us markets and eventually cost the Canadian economy more than the saving to the treasury of \$1 per grade A hog."

Both farm leaders stressed that the continued improvement of hog quality, which the premium is intended to encourage, is vital to ensuring the retention of the premium market in the United States for Canadian pork and bacon.

The Ontario Federation of Agriculture members, meeting in Toronto on September 24, called for the early restoration of the \$3 premium. V

AFA REPORTS PROGRESS ON HOG PLAN

The Alberta Federation of Agriculture has announced that the Alberta Hog Marketing Committee has now held a number of meetings and has prepared a draft marketing plan as a basis of operation under the marketing act. In addition to the plan, the Committee has prepared a statement of objectives and general plan of proposed operations. As a further step to determine what action should be taken, the Committee will seek a chance to discuss the marketing plan with directors of the livestock shipping associations and the FUA district boards. V

OFA SEEKS STRONGER ACTION ON HOG CHOLERA

The Ontario Federation of Agriculture has proposed a 3-point program to improve the control of hog cholera. In a resolution passed at its September meeting it has urged that:

- The Canada Dept. of Agriculture be requested to work closely with the U.S.D.A. in devising methods of controlling and eventually eliminating hog cholera.
- Penalties for feeding uncooked garbage to hogs in Canada be made more severe, and be more rigidly enforced.
- Steps be taken to ensure that the feeding of garbage to hogs be discouraged and over the long run be eliminated.

This resolution resulted from the recent outbreak of hog cholera in Ontario and Quebec, which has cost the Federal Government some \$400,000 to date through compensatory payments. The outbreak has been traced to feeding Canadian hogs uncooked garbage containing scraps of raw U.S. pork. V

CFA MAKES RECOMMENDATIONS ON BANKING AND FINANCE

The Canadian Federation of Agriculture, in a well documented presentation to the Royal Commission on Banking and Finance, concluded that the role of government in the economy must develop in the direction of its greater involvement in economic and social planning. However, it warned that this should be accomplished within a framework which retains private enterprise and the competitive mar-

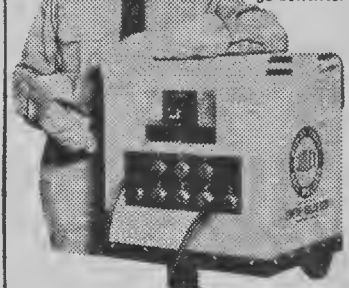
(Please turn to next page)

"COMET" WELDERS BEST by TEST

I'M LOOKING FOR
FARMER-AGENTS
TO DEMONSTRATE AND SELL
"COMET" WELDERS,
COMPRESSORS,
GRINDERS, POST-HOLE AUGERS,
ELECTRIC MOTORS, BIRD-SCARE
CANNONS, ETC., (OVER 150
DIFFERENT ITEMS!)

180 amp. A.C.
(HEAVY DUTY) Ideal
for farm, garage and
industry. Compact—
fits in car trunk. Pow-
er factor corrected.
24 heat set-
tings. Five
year guar-
antee. Charge
batteries.

Clem Roles,
Pres.,
Smith-Roles
Ltd.



"I'm not looking for 'high pressure' or 'hot-shot' salesmen," says Clem Roles, president, Smith-Roles Ltd., "I want overage busy farmers . . . must be reliable and honest. Comet products are the finest manufactured . . . You demonstrate with pride and confidence in your spare time, locally. Free Factory Supervised Training! Mail me the coupon below, I'll rush you complete details."

WELDER PRICES START AT \$145.50

MAIL COUPON TODAY

Please send me full details on: SR-2
☐ Heavy Duty COMET 180 ☐ COMET 300
☐ COMET Tractor Drive 250, 300 and 400
amp. models
☐ COMET Hi-Volume Compressors
☐ COMET Heavy Duty Grinders
☐ Post-Hole Augers
☐ Bird-Scare Cannons
☐ Please send me full details on selling

NAME
ADDRESS

SMITH-ROLES LTD.

Makers of the
"COMET"
SASKATOON The World's Finest SASK.

ket mechanism as the fundamental and most important form of economic activity and means of economic regulation.

The CFA submission made these recommendations:

- The Federal Government should implement a policy of granting interest-free loans to farmers in cases of natural disaster.

- Provision should be made for a special, flexible credit service, under the Farm Credit Corporation, which would meet special needs of rural development programs.

- Policies should be developed to better provide for initial transfer capital for people entering farming, as well as for development capital.

- Policy is needed to provide loans for housing on farms that do not require the farmer to mortgage his productive land and so tie up his access to long-term production credit.

- No change should be made in interest rates for Farm Credit Corporation or Farm Improvement loans.

- The maximum interest rate limitation on banks should be retained at its present level.

- The ARDA program should be actively pursued.

- The following bodies should be created:

1. A national economic planning body of government, attached to the Federal Cabinet.

2. A National Economic Advisory Planning Council with responsibilities for informing the public about economic issues and conditions and for advising the government.

- Provision should be made for more independent research in economic policy, including agricultural policy.

- The fundamental direction of our trade policy should be toward freer trade. The basis of our external agricultural policy should be to favor international consultation; and agreements on prices, markets and surplus problems.

- Legislation should be enacted requiring disclosure of finance charges in the form of simple annual interest, and for restricting the rate to be charged on consumer purchasing. ✓

PROTESTS U.S. ADVANTAGE ON DURUM WHEAT

Saskatchewan Farmers Union president, A. P. Gleave, has expressed the view that Canadian

grain growers should not be expected to compete with the United States Government.

"U.S. farmers are being subsidized by their Federal Treasury," Mr. Gleave said. He went on to point out that the U.S. action, which reduced the price of durum wheat by 15 cents a bushel, has forced the Canadian Wheat Board to reduce the price of Canadian durum by 16 cents. The cent difference is due to the devaluation of the Canadian dollar.

"While in the U.S. the government is paying a subsidy of 15 cents to durum growers, Canadian farmers have to bear the loss themselves," the SFU president concluded. ✓

CFA ANNOUNCES FEED GRAIN SUPPLY AND STORAGE POLICY

The Canadian Federation of Agriculture has considered what new policy should be instituted by the Federal Government and its agencies in regard to the movement of Western feed grains to Eastern Canada and B.C. for domestic use, and has made these recommendations:

- The Federal Government pay 5 months' storage (Nov. 15-April 15) on any freight assisted grains which were brought down prior to the

close of navigation, but which remain in licensed commercial storage in Eastern Canada on April 15. The purpose of this policy is to reduce the risks associated with overestimating winter demand, and thereby encourage a somewhat heavier fall movement. Such a policy should greatly lessen the occasions on which a premium compared with Lakehead prices is charged Eastern users during the winter months.

- The Federal Government institute a policy of providing payment of storage at Lakehead for oats and barley owned by the Wheat Board. Such a payment need not cover all oats and barley owned by the Board, but should be on a basis that will enable the Board to maintain sufficient supplies of these grains at this location to protect the position of the Eastern feeder.

- A special officer be employed by the National Harbours Board to facilitate the efficient and equitable utilization of Board terminal space.

- That a marine leg be installed as soon as possible at the Harbour Board's West St. John, N.B., terminal so that grain can be unloaded from boats at this location. The absence of such a leg puts unnecessary restrictions on the use of this terminal for storage of grain brought by boat for domestic feed use. ✓

Need
more
time?



Then it's good business to
bank by mail with *Scotia* BANK

These days, you don't have to spend several hours a week just going to town to the bank. The mail man can do the travelling for you.

At The Bank of Nova Scotia you can deposit by mail in Savings, Personal Chequing or Current Accounts, as well as the bank's exclusive protected savings plan, P S P.

Write or phone now to your nearest Scotiabank for Bank-by-Mail forms and full information on all the deposit, loan and other services that may interest you. You'll find The Bank of Nova Scotia has more to offer.

Scotia BANK
THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

A NETWORK OF OFFICES ACROSS CANADA AND ABROAD



14,000 pounds just jumped over the moon

You, too, can make your cows jump with joy. They like the feeling of being 14,000 pound milk producers. Help them along the way by using SIFTO salt . . . prepared to keep your herd in perfect condition. Let us know your requirements . . . and watch our salesmen jump with joy.

sifto

Sales Offices: — St. John's, Nfld., Amherst, N.S., Montreal, Que., Toronto, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., Calgary, Alta.
Write to: — SIFTO SALT LIMITED, TECHNICAL DIRECTOR, 1400 Metcalfe Street, Montreal, Que.

Letters

"... A Measure of Oats"

... I have little time to write letters to editors, but I must take time to tell you how I enjoyed "An Apple, A Measure of Oats" in the August issue ... I have always longed to write fiction, but find articles to be more in my line. However, every move in this story was written so graphically that I couldn't resist writing to tell you that is how I longed to write ... Give us another story by Cecilia Dabrowska, and let it be written as clearly as this one.

GLADYS JAY,
Toronto, Ont.

... When I read this story I wondered where this farm was supposed to be. My parents were raised on farms in Ontario and a few years after they were married they moved to a Manitoba farm. There, horses were never worked a whole day without a drink, or fed at noon from nosebags while still hooked to a machine. True, they were never given a big drink of cold water while they were hot and sweaty, but the horses were always unhooked at

noon, put in a barn or at least in the shade, given a proper meal of hay and oats and a drink of water before going back to work. The noon rest was an hour or an hour and a half.

The man in this story had a 3-horse team, which is very unusual on the prairies. Also the seat of the disc was over the blades instead of back of them. I have never seen anyone walk behind a disc and I have spent many years on a farm.

MRS. J. E. DAVY,
White Fox, Sask.

Cecilia Dabrowska is an Australian author, who has drawn the details of her sensitive story from her experience in that country. Obviously, the methods of handling horses there were different from those that were common in Canada.—Ed.

Stimulating Addition

Thank you very much for the new feature in The Country Guide "Let's Think It Over." We listen to the

Very Rev. Morse L. Goodman every morning, and find his article in your paper a great and stimulating addition to what we have already heard from him.

MR. AND MRS. F. A. WILSON,
Struan, Sask.

Pen Friends Wanted

Greetings from an independent nation. I seek individual pen friends (of any age or sex) in your beautiful country of enchantment. My hope is to exchange ideas so as to know the difference between my country and yours. I am an African boy of 20, of intermediate height and weight, also dark brown complexion. Various letters will be required by airmail which is 25 cents per half ounce ... Bless you for your assistance.

KENZIE DOE,
c/o 11, Isale, Agbede Str.,
Lagos, Nigeria, W.C.A.

Problem Solved?

We certainly enjoy your magazine a lot. We find many helpful articles on farming. This past issue (August) had a fine item, not on farming but on music, that interested me greatly, as it fitted my problem. I refer to "Adventure in Music" by Anna Tilenius. I would like to write this

lady and wondered if you would forward this letter to her for me.

MRS. CARROLL PHILLIPS,
Box 545, Fairbanks, Alaska.

Family Paper

Since The Country Guide is the most-loved paper in our home by all members of the family, and as far back as I can remember it has always



been in our home ... I decided to send in the enclosed snap of our children and the horse they raised themselves. This was taken at our farm, near the garden, about the end of July last year, when the first corn was ready.

MRS. C. E. KLAMMER,
Box 971,
Vegreville, Alta.

Imposil
Trade Mark. IRON DEXTRAN COMPLEX

**the proven way to
prevent anemia!**

Pigs are born iron deficient and need an Iron supplement not only for growth but for life itself. In tests at universities and other research institutions, and in commercial use by large-scale hog producers, Imposil has proved itself to be the best method of overcoming iron deficiency.

Fully effective against piglet anemia.

Fast absorption. Cleared away completely from site of injection in 48 hours.

One injection only. No "anemic dip" at three weeks as occurs with poorly absorbed injectable irons—Imposil eliminates the need for 2nd injection.

Safe. Free from undesirable side effects.

Available from drug stores and animal health departments.

*trade mark iron-dextran complex



Fisons for good farming

Fisons (Canada) Limited, 234 Eglinton Avenue E., Toronto 12, Ontario

Monarch

**FASTEST
SELLING
QUALITY
PUMPS
IN CANADA**

MONARCH MACHINERY COMPANY LTD.
WINNIPEG LONDON VANCOUVER

FALL MARKET OUTLOOK (Continued from page 12)

price policies make the minimum prices relatively stable and it has been safe, in the past, to forecast them. The big questions are: Can it be sold? And how fast can it be sold?

This was the recent export story:

	1961-62 (bushels)	1960-61 (bushels)
Wheat and		
Wheat Flour	354,600,000	346,900,000
Oats	2,700,000	1,900,000
Barley	36,600,000	41,500,000
Rye	4,400,000	2,600,000
Flaxseed	12,000,000	13,600,000
	410,300,000	406,500,000

WHEAT. Canada's wheat and flour exports have averaged 321 million bushels in the past 5 crop years, compared to 294 million bushels in the 5 years before that. The 1961-62 wheat plus flour exports of 354.6 million bushels were the third highest in history. But we still carried a surprisingly large carryover of 396 million on July 31.

This is the export sales outlook for 1962-63:

Poland has contracted to buy 11 million bushels, mostly 2 and 3 wheat. Also, they have taken an option to buy a further 7.5 million bushels by February 1. The Poles will pay 10 per cent down and the rest will be paid over a 3-year period. The U.S. has a big slice of Poland's market—20 to 30 million bushels, and Russia has been supplying 15 to 20 million bushels. Poland wants better credit terms (the U.S. offers 5- to 10-year arrangements) and more Polish goods allowed into Canada.

Communist China has bought 106 million bushels of wheat from Canada since she entered into an agreement to buy 217 million bushels during the calendar years of 1961, 1962, and 1963. If implemented, she will buy another 70-75 million bushels during the 1962-63 crop year. China, some reports have it, is somewhat dis-

turbed at having to pay 25 per cent down and the rest within 9 months—especially after the deal we gave Poland. Also, China is supposed to be disturbed about the stiff tariffs against textiles she wants to export to Canada.

Japan, according to reports from Tokyo, will probably buy 55 million bushels of wheat this year. This is one market that really likes our quality of 2 and 3 wheat. The U.S. is making strong offers of their subsidized wheat to Japan; and Australia, having a geographical advantage over Canada, is making strong overtures.

United Kingdom buying of Canadian wheat will probably stay at the 70- to 80-million bushel level. The effect of Britain joining the ECM won't be felt this year. What happens after that, nobody knows. Sales have undergone a small but steady erosion with the U.K. ever since the post-war agreement. This has been partially due to occasional sales by Russia and, again, the pressure of subsidized wheat from the U.S.

The European Common Market Countries—France, Holland, Belgium, West Germany, Luxembourg and Italy are expected to buy about as much wheat as last year. West Germany is our best customer of the ECM countries: she imported almost 44 million bushels of wheat last year and 33 million bushels the year before. Germany mixes much of our wheat with low quality wheat—makes it into flour—and then outsells the Canadian miller.

Other countries usually account for about 40 million bushels worth of wheat business. In 1960, they were over the 80 million bushel mark, due chiefly to extra sales of durum wheat.

COARSE GRAINS. Both barley and oat sales have been declining. We exported 2.7 million bushels of oats last year, up almost a million from 1960-61, but a far cry from the 1952-53 figure of 65 million bushels. Barley exports which

were 41.5 million bushels 9 years ago, slumped to 36.6 million bushels during the 1961-62 crop year. Red China took 18.6 million bushels for food, and the U.K. 7.5 million bushels for feed. The U.S. imported just under 10 million bushels for malting. The U.S. and their subsidized feed grain program, coupled with a large French production, kept our barley out of most of continental Europe. Saskatchewan farmers and growers in the southern parts of Alberta will be selling most of the malting barley this year: Manitoba grew little; most of the crop in north and central Alberta was frozen or weathered.

DURUM WHEAT. The price of durum wheat was unusually high the past few years. The reason: supplies were short. All this is changed and the party is over. The Wheat Board's initial price, which last year was \$1 more than No. 1 Northern and now is \$1.50, reflects it. The acreage is about double that of last year and the crop is estimated to be approximately 58 million bushels. Last year we produced only 7.7 million bushels and were selling it for as much as \$3.50 per bushel. The U.S. also has a bigger crop—around 50 million bushels compared to last year's 19 million bushels. Some people feel the price may drop as much as 50¢ before Christmas; this, in spite of the fact that prices have already dropped 50¢ per bushel since August 1. No. 1, at the time this was written, is selling for around \$2.80.

RAPESEED. Soybeans have been hurting this market. Sales of rapeseed have proved disappointing. This year we will again have 8 million bushels to sell. One authority doesn't expect to see the country price go above \$2 yet.

FLAXSEED. Canada is going to have about 15 million bushels and the U.S. around 25 million bushels of flax to sell. This flax, together with Argentina's expected crop of 20 million bushels, makes up most of the world's supply. The price was mainly in the \$3.60 region this spring. It has dropped below \$3.50, and may go lower. V

successful
feeders
across
Canada
choose
MIRACLE

Mr. O. Davidson, Oak River, wanted more turkey profits. His "Miracle" salesman solved his feeding problems and followed through with sound advice on management.

Orville Davidson's Prairie Nook Farm, produces top grade turkeys—2,200 this year that averaged 98% A's for hens, and 94% A's for toms. His "Miracle" Turkey starting programme followed with "Miracle" Growing Programme, gives him 14.5 lb toms at 15 weeks, and 10.5 lb hens. "Miracle" Service has paid off for Orville.



#F-133



Hi Folks:

It seems to me, with machines taking over our lives the way they are, we should stop wasting time teaching people how to get along with people and teach them how to get along with machines, especially machines that act half-human.

We have electric brains taking over our dairy farms, computers doing most of the thinking for businessmen, and even teaching machines creeping into schools. If everybody is as unsympathetic to mechanical gadgets as some people I know, there'll be a bust-up some day.

When I plugged in our iron to press my pants last week the darn thing almost blew up in my face. There was this terrible sizzling noise and smoke came pouring out.

"What's the matter with the iron?" I yelled.

"It was all right this morning when I washed it," Sara told me.

"WASHED IT!" I howled. "You mean you WASHED it?"

"It was getting dirty so I washed it in the sink," she said patiently.

After I calmed down I explained that you don't put irons, toasters, and other electrical gadgets in water.

"They're like cats," I said. "They can't stand water. When you soak them they hiss and spit at you."

"You can wash an electric frying pan," she said defensively.

"The element in that is protected so you can wash it," I sighed.

"How am I to know which is and which isn't?" she shrugged. "I'm not mechanically inclined."

"If you're going to use them, you might try to understand them," said I.

I find that people who can't see eye-to-eye with any machine range from those who aren't "mechanically inclined" to those who are downright terrified of them.

Our druggist, Len Tooley, once had a customer who hated mechanical creatures of any kind. When Len put in an automatic cigarette vendor, this fella refused to go near it. He would hand Len the money and say what brand he wanted as if the machine weren't even there.

"What's the matter?" Len snarled at him one busy day, "you afraid of that thing?"

"Certainly not!" the fella said angrily, "I just prefer the warm, human relationship which goes with personal service."

That fella's fighting a losing battle. Machines are here to stay, so he might as well learn to get along with them.

We had a neighbor once who put off buying a simple, friendly critter like a washing machine because she was afraid of them. Finally, her husband had to insist that she get one—not because he hated to see her work, but because she was making a mess of his shirts.

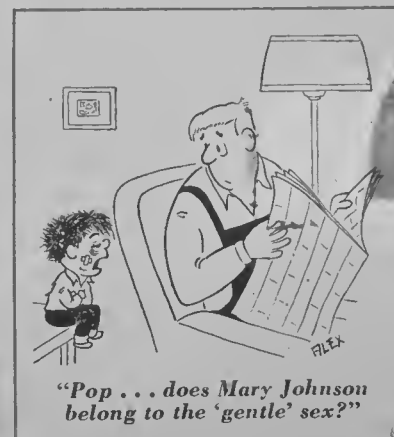
At the store, she took one look at a fancy automatic model with its rows of push buttons and almost bolted out the door. In the end, she settled for an older type because it looked easier to handle. When she turned it on for the first time, though, it started to rock back and forth on its heels, growling menacingly. As it picked up speed, the thing began to lurch drunkenly across the basement floor toward her and she fled in terror up the stairs. She ran all the way out to the barn to get her husband to come and shut it off.

In a mechanical age like this, she's licked before she even starts.

Worst of all are those who rely on mechanical gadgets so much they can't move without them. Turn off the power so the electric toothbrush buzzes to a halt and they're helpless as babies.

If everybody gets this bad, the situation will be akin to the fall of the Roman Empire when the Romans became so weak and futile their slaves had to take over.

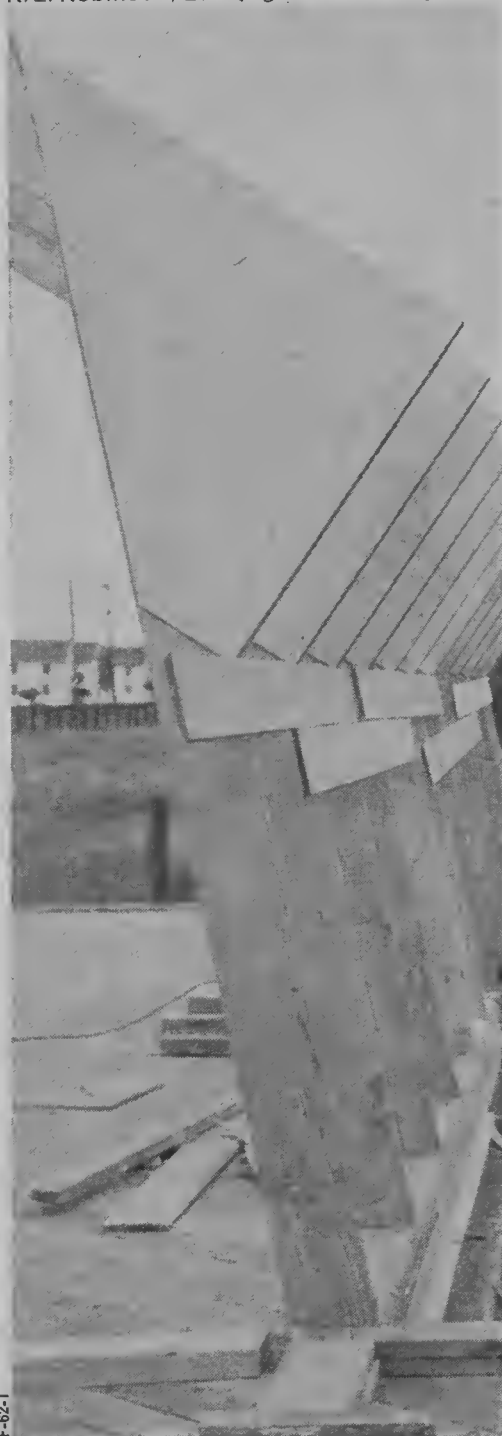
Sincerely
PETE WILLIAMS.



"Pop . . . does Mary Johnson belong to the 'gentle' sex?"



R. L. Robinson, B.E. (Agricultural Engineer)



F-62-1

Ron Robinson answers young farmers' questions

THEY LIKE THE LOW COST OF THE FIR PLYWOOD RIGID FRAME BUILDING

I've talked to many young farmers about the Fir Plywood Rigid Frame Building. Their many questions reflect the widespread interest aroused by the Rigid Frame System since it was introduced to Canadian farmers in 1955. Here are five of those questions and my replies about this farm building.

1. With my limited capital I need a building that can be made of readily available, low-cost materials. What is the figure for the Rigid Frame Building?

83c per sq. ft. (including the cost of cement for foundations) was given by a farming magazine this year in an article comparing five different types of building. (That figure may vary slightly from one area to another.) It's one of the lowest cost clear span buildings of any kind. Complete plans and all the materials are available from your lumber dealer.

2. With big mortgage payments to make, I can't afford outside labour for building construction. How much is needed in this case?

None. Farm labour, hammers and saws are all you need. The plans are easy to follow. Construction is quick. Rigid Frame Buildings of over 2200 sq. ft. have been constructed in 140 man-hours.

3. My farm is unusually exposed to strong winds. We also get hot sun, ice and snow. How does the Rigid Frame Building stand up to climatic extremes?

Very well indeed. The strength and rigidity of cross-laminated Fir Plywood added to lumber framing make a highly rack-resistant building. Fir Plywood is permanently bonded with waterproof glue. There are few joints because the panels cover large areas. All this means that the Rigid Frame building remains weathertight and draught-free in all weather. Also, wood has less thermal conductivity than metal or concrete, so there's less interior condensation, summer heat and winter cold. Therefore your livestock and poultry are housed under healthier conditions. Further insulation can easily be added.

4. Is the Rigid Frame Building adaptable to varying seasonal and market demands—and to any changes I might make when I take over management of my father's farm?

It certainly is. In a clear-span building there are no posts or low beams to restrict layout alterations. With a width of up to 40 ft. and practically any length, there's plenty of room to manoeuvre and store the largest farm vehicles. You can have almost any arrangement for housing cattle, pigs or poultry—or for storing fruit, grain or feed.

5. I shall be farming for another 30 years or more, and I want a building that will still cost little in maintenance and repairs when I hand it over to my son. How high are those costs with the Rigid Frame Building?

Maintenance and depreciation are low. Cleaning, painting and staining are quickly and easily done because Fir Plywood panels are smooth and big. They are strong and resilient enough to take many years of hard daily use. If you take initial cost, usefulness, maintenance, depreciation and life expectancy into account, the Fir Plywood Rigid Frame Building rates as the best farm building for the lowest annual cost. It is a very sound investment, and well worth discussing with your lumber dealer.

Waterproof Glue FIR PLYWOOD

Plywood marked PMBC EXTERIOR and Western Softwood Plywood edge-marked PMBC Waterproof Glue WSP. have waterproof glue. Plywood Manufacturers Association of B.C. 550 Burrard St., Vancouver 1, B.C.

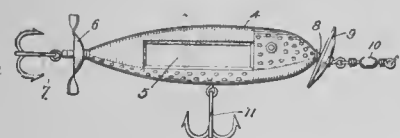
Lure Made Fish See Themselves

by M. J. RIVISE

(Based on the files of the U.S. Patent Office)

WILLIAM P. ZEIGLER loved fishing. He made a careful study of his victims, both boy fish and girl fish, and concluded that he could play upon their vanity. The watery affection of one walleye for another walleye, or the jealousy between one trout and another, knew no bounds, he decided.

Being an inventor, William whittled an imitation fish from wood. He painted the head green, the belly speckled white and red,



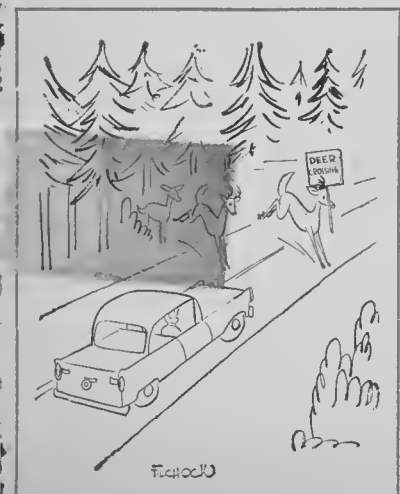
and the back a dark red. At the tail he placed a spinner and a hook. Another hook went below.

So far, he had nothing much better, or worse, than what was being used by thousands of other fishing fanatics. But then came the twist—a mirror placed in the side of the fake fish. From here on, he reasoned, it would be love (or hate) at first sight.

As he said in his application for a patent: "A male fish seeing his image upon looking into the mirror will appear to see another fish approaching it from the opposite side, with the intent to seize the bait, and this will not only arouse his warlike spirit, but also appeal to his greed, and he will seize the bait quickly in order to defeat the approaching rival. . . . In the case of a female fish, the attractiveness of a mirror is too well known to need discussion."

Then he added: "In case the fish is suspected of cowardice, I may make the mirror of convex form . . . so the other fish may appear to be smaller. Thus, the bait will appeal to the ruling passion of both sexes and will render it very certain and effective in operation."

Nobody got hooked on this one except the inventor, who undoubtedly paid a few hundred dollars to secure his patent. V



It's a joy to make cloud-light and heavenly baking powder biscuits with Magic. And look: this basic recipe offers you four delicious variations! Why not bake a batch for dinner?

MAGIC BAKING POWDER BISCUITS (basic recipe)

- 3 cups once-sifted pastry flour
(or 2 $\frac{2}{3}$ cups once-sifted all-purpose flour)
- 6 teaspoons Magic Baking Powder
- $\frac{3}{4}$ teaspoon salt
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup chilled shortening
- 1 cup (about) milk

Sift flour, Magic Baking Powder and salt into mixing bowl; cut in shortening finely. Make a well in dry mixture; add milk and mix lightly with a fork, using just enough milk to make a soft but not sticky dough. Turn out dough onto lightly-floured board or canvas and knead lightly for 10 seconds. Roll out to $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch thickness and cut with a floured 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch cookie cutter. Arrange, slightly apart, on greased cookie sheet. Bake in a hot oven, 450°, about 12 minutes. Yield — 12 to 14 biscuits.

4 Easy Variations

CHEESE BISCUITS: Reduce shortening to $\frac{1}{4}$ cup and before adding milk, mix in 1 cup shredded process cheese. Brush unbaked biscuit-tops with milk and sprinkle with sesame seeds when available. *Delightful with salads, egg dishes or jam.*

TOMATO BISCUITS: Replace salt with onion salt and milk with tomato juice. *Wonderful accompaniment for salads, cold cuts, fish and eggs.*

SPICED RAISIN BISCUITS: Sift $\frac{3}{4}$ teaspoon ground cinnamon, $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon ground cloves and $\frac{1}{4}$ cup fine granulated sugar with the flour; before adding milk, mix in $\frac{3}{4}$ cup raisins. *Lightly-spiced and delightfully sweet — luscious at tea-time.*

CHILI BISCUITS: Sift 1 teaspoon chili powder with the flour; replace $\frac{1}{3}$ cup milk with $\frac{1}{2}$ cup thick chili sauce. *These savory biscuits do wonders for bland foods.*

Another fine product of
STANDARD BRANDS LIMITED



I made it myself — with MAGIC!

BIRDS OF NORTH AMERICA

Captured

IN NEW PICTURE CARDS



You and your family can now explore the wonderful world of birds, through these beautiful and instructive picture cards. Each of the 48 cards is a full-colour reproduction of an expert painting. Roger Tory Peterson, in conjunction with the Canadian Audubon Society, has written fascinating descriptions of the birds and their habits on the back of each card.

Children will have fun saving and trading the cards. Grown-ups will treat it as a serious hobby. All your family will acquire a greater knowledge and appreciation of our wild life heritage.

START YOUR COLLECTION TODAY
Birds of North America picture cards
are free in
RED ROSE and **BLUE RIBBON**
tea, coffee and instant coffee

COLLECTOR'S ALBUM

Birds of North America picture card album, with spaces to mount all 48 cards, is now available at most grocers for 25¢. It features interesting facts and instructive drawings. When completed, it is a valuable reference book.

Fine Products of Brooke Bond Canada Limited

RED ROSE TEA AND COFFEE

BLUE RIBBON TEA, COFFEE,
BAKING
POWDER



B-1C

